DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 097 772 EA 006 474

AUTHOR	Veillette, Peter D.; Taylor, Arthuryne J.
TITLE	Financial Status of the Public Schools, 1974.
INSTITUTION	National Education Association, Washington, D.C. Research Div.
PUB DATE	74
NOTE	64p.; A related document is ED 078 599
AVAILABLE FROM	NEA Publications, Order Department, The Academic Building, Saw Mill Road, West Haven, Connecticut 06516 (Order No. 381-12098, $4.00)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.75 HC Not Available from EDRS. PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS	*Educational Finance; Educational Legislation; Educational Trends; Elementary Schools; Enrollment Influences; Enrollment Trends; Expenditures; *Finance Reform; Higher Education; *Public Schools; School Support; Secondary Schools; Socioeconomic Influences; *Statistical Data; Tables (Data); *Teacher Employment; Teacher Salaries

ABSTRACT

This document reports on the current status of school finance and the trends affecting the efforts of educators to secure adequate funds for public education. Numerous statistical tables and narrative reports are grouped under four sections dealing with (1) dimensions of formal education, which includes enrollment and demographic and comparative data; (2) employment in the schools, which covers the characteristics, qualifications, supply, and training of professional personnel; (3) expenditures, which highlights federal support, legislative proposals for 1975, and school capital outlay; and (4) revenue, which includes tax data, information on bond elections, and a review of court decisions. Information is provided for elementary, secondary, and college levels. (Author/EA)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS COPYRIGHTED MATERIAL BY MICRO FICHE ONLY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

NEA

TO ERIC AND ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING UNDER AGREEMENTS WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION FURTHER REPRODUCTION OUTSIDE THE ERIC SYSTEM REQUIRES PERMISSION OF THE COPYRIGHT OWNER

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION & WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

ED 097772

EA 007 477

FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

NEA RESEARCH

1974

National Education Association
Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

HELEN D. WISE, *President*
TERRY E. HERNDON, *Executive Secretary*

NEA RESEARCH

Jean M. Flanigan, *Director*
W. Jack Tennant, *Associate Director*
Valdean Rice, *Assistant Manager for Administrative Services*
Beatrice C. Lee, *Publications Editor and Special Studies*
William E. Dresser, *Chief, Graphics*

RESEARCH AREAS

School Finance and Legislative Research
Jean M. Flanigan, Manager
Peter D. Veillette
Arthuryne J. Taylor

Negotiation Research and Salaries
Donald P. Walker, Manager
Joseph A. Falzon

School Programs and Practices
Bernard R. Bartholomew

Educational Manpower and Higher Education
William S. Graybeal

Survey Techniques
Alton B. Sheridan
Gaye B. Becker

Statistical Analysis
Simeon P. Taylor III, Manager
Richard E. Scott, Chief Statistician

Teacher Retirement
W. Jack Tennant, Manager
Byron L. Spice, Housing Consultant

General Information
Grace Brubaker, Assistant Manager
Helen M. Kolodziey

FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1974

Jean M. Flanigan, Project Director

Reproduction: No part of this Report may be reproduced in any form without written permission from NEA Research, except by NEA Departments and affiliated associations. In all cases, reproduction of the Report materials must include the usual credit line and the copyright notice. Address communication to (Mrs.) Beatrice C. Lee, Publications Editor.

Stock No. 381-12098

Copyright © 1974 by the
National Education Association
All Rights Reserved

CONTENTS

Foreword 4

Dimensions of Formal Education 5

- Pupils 5
- Population 6
- Population Migration 6
- Educational Attainment 6
- Propensity To Attend School 9
- College Enrollment 9
- Private Schools 10
- Outlook 11

Employment in the Schools 13

- Elementary- and Secondary-School Teachers 13
- Profile of the Public-School Teacher 13
- Supply of Teachers 16
- College Training of Teachers 16
- Salaries in Public Schools 17
- Consumer Prices and Budgets 17
- Salary Comparison 17
- Faculty Salaries in 4-Year Colleges and Universities 17
- Faculty Salaries in 2-Year Institutions 21
- Teacher Strikes 21

Expenditures 22

- Highlights of Federal Support for Education 22
- Federal Education Appropriations FY 1974 27
- Fiscal 1973 Impounded Funds 27
- Legislative Proposals for FY 1975 45
- Public Elementary and Secondary Education 46
- Current Expenditures 46
- Current Expenditures for Other Programs 47
- Capital Outlay and Interest 47

Revenue 50

- New Revenue 50
- State Taxes in 1973 51
- Tax Action in 1974 51
- State School Finance Reform 52
- Property Tax Relief 52
- Bond Elections for Public Schools 52
- Effort To Support Public Elementary and Secondary Schools 60
- Review of Court Decisions 60

FOREWORD

THIS IS THE 11th annual report on the current status of public-school finance in the United States. It is a statistical sketch of social and economic trend data impacting on local school systems and public-school teachers. Historical information documents the efforts of the organized teaching profession to secure adequate and continuing funding for public education.

Fall enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools in 1973 declined by 473,000, or 1 percent, from the previous year. This was the third successive year of reduced enrollment, and is the net result of a decrease of 495,000 elementary pupils partially offset by an increase of 22,000 secondary students. Continued enrollment decreases are now projected through 1978 when the total school-age population (5-17 years) will be 47,986,000, a decrease of 6.8 percent from the present number. Private-school enrollments declined by 5.0 percent.

The birth rate, which fell below "replacement level" for the first time in American history during 1972, continued to decline throughout 1973. Even at this low rate, though, the total population will register increases for the remainder of the 20th century because of its present age composition.

For the 1973-74 school year the number of teachers increased by 15,304 to a national total of 2,124,150. The number of elementary teachers declined by 9,235, and at the secondary level 24,539 teachers were added. An estimated 306,789 persons completed teacher preparation programs in 1973. This was a decrease of 3.3 percent, the first reduction in the number of teacher graduates since 1954.

Average salaries paid teachers increased in 1973-74 by 4.9 percent to $10,675. However, for the second consecutive year, inflation outstripped salary gains. In constant 1967-68 dollars, the combined losses have reduced teachers' purchasing power by $278 from their highest level two years ago. Forecasts of an annual 10 percent inflation rate further threaten salary gains made by teachers during the 1960's.

Total current expenditures for elementary and secondary education were estimated at $47.2 billion in 1973-74. This was an increase of 8.0 percent over the 1972-73 funding level. On a per-pupil basis, expenditures rose 8.4 percent from $1,035 in 1972-73 to $1,122 in 1973-74. Nevertheless, interstate variations continue to be large with the highest expenditure state spending 2.5 times that of the lowest. During 1972-73, for the first time since 1969-70, voters approved more school bond issues (56.5 percent) than they defeated. Total dollar value of these issues was $2.3 billion.

Revenue from the federal government for the support of education continues to be minimal. The estimated 7.5 percent of total expenditures contributed in 1973-74 is actually a decrease of 0.4 percent from last year and 1.3 percent below the 1967-68 support level. State and local monies remain the primary sources of school funds. For 1973-74, states raised 43.0 percent of total school expenditures, and 49.5 percent was raised locally. This marked the first year in which the local contribution was less than 50.0 percent. The state share was up from 40.7 percent in 1972-73, equaling $3.0 billion in new funds. This was 2.8 times the new local revenue of $1.1 billion. The advent of general revenue sharing, plus strong public support for school finance reform, prompted many states to increase their support of local schools. In some states these funds replaced local property tax revenues.

Property taxes, the mainstay of local education funds, underwent extensive reform during 1973. All states now provide some form of tax relief for those persons whose property tax payments constitute an excessive percent of household income. Increasingly, this relief comes in the form of a tax credit against one's state income tax.

In recent years court decisions have played an increasingly important role in shaping school finance. Courts have been directly involved in this area through the legal challenges to state aid distribution systems and the reliance on local property taxes for school funds. Another area of direct involvement by the courts is in aid to private schools. Indirectly, court decisions affect school finance in the areas of local and metropolitan public-school desegregation, and the provision of special education for handicapped children and non-English speaking students.

This report is the work of Peter D. Veillette and Arthuryne J. Taylor under the direction of Jean M. Flanigan, Project Director.

Jean M. Flanigan
Director, NEA Research

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DIMENSIONS OF FORMAL EDUCATION

IN FALL 1973, 60.1 million pupils were enrolled in the regular schools, public and private, at all grade levels. All full- and part-time workers in the schools were estimated at 6.5 million, 4.0 million of which were teachers, administrators, or other professional staff. The total expenditures of the regular schools are estimated at $96.2 billion for the school year 1973-74.

Pupils

Enrollment in the regular schools totaled 51.1 million in 1963. By fall 1973, enrollment increased by 9.0 million, or 17.6 percent, to 60.1 million. Total enrollment is expected to decline by 700 thousand, or 1.2 percent, to 59.4 million by fall 1978.

In the past 10 years the largest percentage gains in enrollment have been in higher education and in the public sector as shown in Table 1.

Enrollments in the public institutions of higher education have more than doubled, increasing 162.1 percent from fall 1963 to fall 1973. The largest increase in numbers enrolled has been in the public elementary and secondary schools where enrollments climbed 5.3 million from 40.2 million in fall 1963 to 45.5 million by fall 1973.

The enrollments cited above are mainly those in the regular school programs leading to diplomas or degrees. Hence, the figures understate the involvement of the total population in education and work-related training and retraining. These include nursery school and some Head Start programs, adult education programs, post-high-school subcollegiate vocational training, Job Corps training, apprentice programs, and inservice training programs for employees. Other types of enrollment not included are those in residential schools for exceptional children, elementary and secondary schools associated with institutions of higher education, and some federally operated schools on reservations and installations. Enrollments in special schools, such as trade schools and business colleges, which are not reported as enrollments in regular schools, totaled 1.7 million according to the fall 1972 enrollment survey of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.[1]

Projected changes in enrollment between fall 1973 and fall 1978 reflect the progress through high school and college of children born in the late 1950's to early 1960's. Enrollments in higher education increased rapidly from 1963 to 1970. Increases in enrollment for those years averaged 8.8 percent annually. However, since 1970 the increases have moderated to 4.0 percent per year. Projections to 1978 show a 7.3 percent increase in the number enrolled in higher education. Public

TABLE 1.–SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, 1963 AND 1973, PROJECTIONS AND PERCENTS OF INCREASE

Level	Fall enrollment (in millions)			Percent change	
	1963	1973	Projections, 1978	1963 to 1973	1973 to 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Public elementary and secondary	40.2	45.5[a]	44.7	+13.2	-1.8
Private elementary and secondary	6.3	4.9	4.4	-22.2	-10.2
Public higher education	2.9	7.6	8.1[a]	+162.1	+6.6
Private higher education	1.7	2.1	2.2	+23.5	+4.8
TOTAL	51.1	60.1	59.4	+17.6	-1.2

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1981-82*. 1972 edition. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973.

U.S. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics, Pre-publication Release, preliminary data, December 1973.

[a]NEA Research estimate.

elementary- and secondary-school enrollments are expected to decrease by 800,000, or 1.8 percent, by fall 1978 with a loss of 100,000 forecast for elementary grades and 700,000 for secondary grades.

The enrollment forecast for the late 1970's may exceed current projections because of the increase in kindergarten attendance for 4- and 5-year-olds, and transfer of pupils from private to public schools.

Population

The total population of the United States, including the armed forces overseas, increased 21.8 million from 188,616,000 in July 1963 to 210,404,000 by July 1973. By December 1973 the total population was estimated at 211,096,000 and is expected to reach 219,794,000 (Series E) in 1978 for a total gain of 9.4 million persons in five years. Recent experience is close to the forecasts of the slower growth E series.

The school-age population (5 to 17 years of age) increased 7.2 percent from 48,005,000 in July 1963 to 51,485,000 in July 1973. By 1978 the population 5-17 is expected to decline 6.8 percent according to the E series of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

The population of college age (18 to 24 years of age), which increased 44.8 percent from 18,214,000 in July 1963 to 26,381,000 in July 1973, is projected to increase a moderate 9.6 percent to 28,920,000 by 1978.

The population under 5 years of age—the preschool age group—declined from 20,726,000 in July 1963 to 16,714,000 in July 1973. The Census projects that this age group will increase to 17,381,000 (Series E) by 1978. A summary of the population by age groups is shown in Table 2. The actual annual number of births is running close to the E series.

Table 3 shows by state the resident population (not including armed forces overseas) for 1963 and 1973.

Projections of the population of states for 1975, 1980, and 1985 are given in Table 4. For the 1975-80 interval, New England, the Southwest, the Rocky Mountain, and the Far West regions all show a growth rate that is faster than average. From 1980 to 1985, the same regions plus the Mideast show above average growth.

Table 5 shows the estimates of births for the years ending June 30 since 1950 and the projections of births to 1978. In 1973 there were 1,159,000 fewer births recorded than in 1961. This is a decrease of 26.6 percent. During 1972 the total fertility rate was about 2,025. This was the first time in American history that the fertility rate had dropped below the "replacement level" of 2,100.[2]

For recent years the actual number of births has been running slightly below the Series E projections.

TABLE 2.–POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 1963 AND 1973, AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1978 (in thousands)

Age group	July 1963	July 1973	Projections, 1978, Series E
1	2	3	4
Under 5 years	20,726	16,714	17,381
5–17	48,005	51,485	47,986[a]
18–24	18,214	26,381	28,920[a]
25–34	21,986	28,605	34,510
35–44	24,251	22,807	24,127
45–64	37,866	43,083	43,572
65 and over	17,568	21,329	23,298
TOTAL	188,616	210,404	219,794

SOURCE:
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Projections of the Population of the United States by Age and Sex 1972 to 2020.* Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 493. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, December 1972.
[a]NEA Research Estimate.

Population Migration

Studies of population migration indicate that nearly one-third of the total population over 3 years of age moved between March 1970 and March 1973. About one-half of those who moved remained within the same Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. Central cities of SMSA's experienced a net loss of 4,021,000 persons age 3 and over, while the outlying areas of SMSA's gained 3,077,000. Out-migration from SMSA's exceeded in-migration by about 0.5 percent, producing a gain of 944,000 in non-metropolitan areas. Table 6 shows a breakdown of migration by age group and relationship to SMSA's.

Educational Attainment

Over the years steady progress has been made toward increasing the percent of the population completing four years of high school. Table 7 shows the educational attainment of the population age 25 and over for the years 1962 through 1972. In 1967 the percent completing high school went over the 50 percent mark for the first time. Since then, this percentage has risen to 58.2.

Both in percentage terms and absolute numbers the proportion of the population not graduating from high school has decreased in the past

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 3.—TOTAL POPULATION OF STATES, 1963 AND 1973 (in thousands)

State and region	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1973	Percent change, 1963 to 1973
1	2	3	4
UNITED STATES	188,616[a]	209,851[a]	11.3
NEW ENGLAND	10,939	12,150	11.1
Connecticut	2,715	3,076	13.3
Maine	986	1,028	4.3
Massachusetts	5,296	5,818	9.9
New Hampshire	644	791	22.8
Rhode Island	892	973	9.1
Vermont	405	464	14.6
MIDEAST	40,305	42,920	6.5
Delaware	480	576	20.0
District of Columbia	798	746	-6.5
Maryland	3,352	4,070	21.4
New Jersey	6,554	7,361	12.3
New York	17,696	18,265	3.2
Pennsylvania	11,425	11,902	4.2
SOUTHEAST	40,986	46,157	12.6
Alabama	3,376	3,539	4.8
Arkansas	1,902	2,037	7.1
Florida	5,531	7,678	38.8
Georgia	4,217	4,786	13.5
Kentucky	3,126	3,342	6.9
Louisiana	3,415	3,764	10.2
Mississippi	2,286	2,281	-0.2
North Carolina	4,787	5,273	10.2
South Carolina	2,504	2,726	8.9
Tennessee	3,747	4,126	10.1
Virginia	4,282	4,811	12.4
West Virginia	1,813	1,794	-1.0
GREAT LAKES	37,258	40,896	9.8
Illinois	10,382	11,236	8.2
Indiana	4,779	5,316	11.2
Michigan	8,031	9,044	12.6
Ohio	10,000	10,731	7.3
Wisconsin	4,066	4,569	12.4
PLAINS	15,669	16,704	6.6
Iowa	2,755	2,904	5.4
Kansas	2,217	2,279	2.8
Minnesota	3,492	3,897	11.6
Missouri	4,384	4,757	8.5
Nebraska	1,468	1,542	5.0
North Dakota	645	640	-0.8
South Dakota	708	685	-3.2
SOUTHWEST	15,171	17,621	16.1
Arizona	1,516	2,058	35.8
New Mexico	986	1,106	12.2
Oklahoma	2,441	2,663	9.1
Texas	10,228	11,794	15.3
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	4,616	5,438	17.8
Colorado	1,918	2,437	27.1
Idaho	687	770	12.1
Montana	701	721	2.9
Utah	971	1,157	19.2
Wyoming	339	353	4.1
FAR WEST	23,671	27,965	18.1
Alaska	246	330	34.1
California	17,539	20,601	17.5
Hawaii	684	832	21.6
Nevada	389	548	40.9
Oregon	1,852	2,225	20.1
Washington	2,961	3,429	15.8

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1963.* Series P-25, No. 289. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, August 31, 1964. p. 10.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1972 and 1973.* Series P-25, No. 508. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, November 1973. p.2.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 4.—POPULATION BY STATE AND REGION, FOR SELECTED YEARS

State and region	Thousands of persons			Percent change		Percent of United States[a]	
	1975	1980	1985	1975-1980	1980-1985	1975	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES	214,883	226,934	239,329	5.6	5.5	100.0	100.0
NEW ENGLAND	12,534	13,253	13,997	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8
Maine	1,003	1,016	1,031	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.4
New Hampshire	807	878	950	8.8	8.2	0.4	0.4
Vermont	474	504	535	6.3	6.2	0.2	0.2
Massachusetts	5,977	6,277	6,588	5.0	5.0	2.8	2.8
Rhode Island	985	1,027	1,068	4.3	4.0	0.5	0.4
Connecticut	3,288	3,551	3,825	8.0	7.7	1.5	1.6
MIDEAST	43,602	45,683	48,864	4.8	7.0	20.3	20.4
New York	18,964	19,789	20,660	4.4	4.4	8.8	8.6
New Jersey	7,725	8,300	8,906	7.4	7.3	3.6	3.7
Pennsylvania	11,964	12,157	13,364	1.6	9.9	5.6	5.6
Delaware	601	655	709	9.0	8.2	0.3	0.3
Maryland	4,348	4,782	5,225	10.0	9.3	2.0	2.2
District of Columbia	*b*	*b*	*b*	...	...	...	...
GREAT LAKES	42,415	44,674	47,042	5.3	5.3	19.7	19.7
Michigan	9,445	10,031	10,639	6.2	6.1	4.4	4.4
Ohio	11,152	11,675	12,218	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.1
Indiana	11,666	12,256	12,885	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.4
Illinois	5,483	5,782	6,093	5.5	5.4	2.6	2.5
Wisconsin	4,669	4,930	5,207	5.6	5.6	2.2	2.2
PLAINS	16,649	17,385	17,996	4.4	3.5	7.7	7.5
Minnesota	4,021	4,245	4,483	5.6	5.6	1.9	1.9
Iowa	2,861	2,908	2,962	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.2
Missouri	4,688	5,070	5,288	8.1	4.3	2.2	2.2
North Dakota	607	600	597	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
South Dakota	660	658	660	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nebraska	1,525	1,570	1,620	3.0	3.2	0.7	0.7
Kansas	2,287	2,334	2,386	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.0
SOUTHEAST	45,895	48,015	50,126	4.6	4.4	21.4	20.9
Virginia	4,936	5,229	5,512	5.9	5.4	2.3	2.3
West Virginia	1,681	1,634	1,598	2.8	2.2	0.8	0.7
Kentucky	3,290	3,372	3,461	2.5	2.6	1.5	1.4
Tennessee	4,089	4,259	4,430	4.2	4.0	1.9	1.9
North Carolina	5,277	5,482	5,682	3.9	3.6	2.5	2.4
South Carolina	2,658	2,731	2,800	2.7	2.5	1.2	1.2
Georgia	4,887	5,191	5,494	6.2	5.8	2.3	2.3
Florida	7,557	8,280	8,980	10.0	8.5	3.5	3.8
Alabama	3,500	3,565	3,634	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5
Mississippi	2,227	2,245	2,268	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9
Louisiana	3,807	3,975	4,141	4.4	4.2	1.8	1.7
Arkansas	1,986	2,052	2,126	3.3	3.6	0.9	0.9
SOUTHWEST	17,697	18,851	20,015	6.5	6.2	8.2	8.4
Oklahoma	2,669	2,787	2,912	4.4	4.5	1.3	1.2
Texas	12,002	12,812	13,625	6.7	6.3	5.6	5.7
New Mexico	1,052	1,088	1,126	3.4	3.5	0.5	0.5
Arizona	1,974	2,164	2,352	9.6	8.7	0.9	1.0
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	5,346	5,694	6,050	6.5	6.3	2.5	2.5
Montana	706	721	739	2.1	2.5	0.3	0.3
Idaho	735	761	790	3.5	3.8	0.3	0.3
Wyoming	336	342	351	1.8	2.6	0.2	0.1
Colorado	2,423	2,636	2,848	8.8	8.0	1.1	1.2
Utah	1,146	1,234	1,322	7.7	7.1	0.5	0.6
FAR WEST	29,756	32,504	35,297	9.2	8.6	13.8	14.7
Washington	3,682	3,958	4,236	7.5	7.0	1.7	1.8
Oregon	2,257	2,421	2,591	7.3	7.0	1.1	1.1
Nevada	584	673	759	15.2	12.8	0.3	0.3
California	22,077	24,226	26,429	9.7	9.1	10.3	11.0
Alaska	328	352	374	7.3	6.3	0.2	0.2
Hawaii	828	874	908	5.6	3.9	0.4	0.4

SOURCE:

U.S. Department of Commerce, *Preliminary Projections of the Population of States: 1975 to 1990*, Series P-25, No. 477. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, March 1972, p. 5.

[a]Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

[b]Projections for the District of Columbia are not shown separately, but the figures are included in the total for the United States.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 5.—ESTIMATES OF BIRTHS FOR 1950-1973 AND PROJECTIONS TO 1978

Year ending June 30	Estimated number (in thousands)	Series E projection (in thousands)	Series F projection (in thousands)
1	2	3	4
1950	3,638	...	...
1951	3,771	...	...
1952	3,859	...	...
1953	3,951	...	...
1954	4,045	...	...
1955	4,119	...	...
1956	4,167	...	...
1957	4,312	...	...
1958	4,313	...	...
1959	4,298	...	...
1960	4,279	...	...
1961	4,350	...	...
1962	4,259	...	...
1963	4,185	...	...
1964	4,119	...	...
1965	3,940	...	...
1966	3,716	...	...
1967	3,608	...	...
1968	3,520	...	...
1969	3,567	...	...
1970	3,660	...	...
1971	3,701	...	...
1972	3,408	...	...
1973	3,191	...	...
1974	...	3,269	3,075
1975	...	3,401	3,168
1976	...	3,529	3,255
1977	...	3,654	3,339
1978	...	3,773	3,417

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Estimates of the Population of the United States and Components of Change: 1972.* Series P-25, No. 499. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, May 1973. p. 9.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Projections of the Population of the United States by Age and Sex: 1972 to 2020.* Series P-25, No. 493. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, December 1972. p. 12.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, August 1973. p. 1.

decade at a time when the number of persons 25 years and over increased by 10.5 million. Not shown in Table 7 are the young adults who completed high school between 1966 and 1973 but who have not yet reached age 25. This group, age 17 to 24, has averaged about a 75 percent high-school graduation rate.

Propensity To Attend School

In October 1973, more than 99 percent of the school-age population age 7 to 13 years were enrolled in public or private regular schools. Table 8 shows the trend in the enrollment ratios of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Over the years since 1950 the greatest enrollment gains have been made in the youngest and oldest age groups:

Enrollment of 5- and 6-year-olds in kindergarten and elementary school increased from 74.4 percent of the population in 1950 to 92.5 percent in 1973.

Enrollment of 7- to 13-year-olds increased from 98.7 percent in 1950 to 99.2 percent in 1973.

Enrollment of 14- to 17-year-olds increased from 83.3 percent in 1950 to 92.9 percent in 1973.

Enrollment of 18- and 19-year-olds increased from 29.4 percent in 1950 to 42.9 percent in 1973.

The number of youth 5-17 years old not enrolled in school has decreased in recent years despite an increase in the population of the age group. In 1960, 2,752,000 youth 5-17 in a population of 44,189,000 were not enrolled in school. By 1965, 2,426,000 youth in a population of 49,995,000 were not enrolled. In October 1973, an estimated 1,888,000 youth in the 5-17 population of 51,485,000 were not enrolled. Of the number not in school, 502,000 were 5 to 6 years old, 218,000 were 7 to 13 years old, and 1,168,000 were 14 to 17 years old.

If the enrollment-population ratio for the youngest and oldest segments of the school-age group had been at 99.2 percent in fall 1973, school enrollment would have been larger by an estimated 1.5 million pupils—449,000 more 5- and 6-year-olds in kindergarten and elementary school and 1,038,000 more 14- to 17-year-olds.

There is an accumulation of young adults in the population who have left school prior to high-school graduation. The Bureau of the Census has estimated that 4,920,000 young adults 14 to 24 years of age were not high-school graduates and were not enrolled in school in 1973. Many of these young adults could return to school to complete high school.

College Enrollment

College enrollments, comprising degree and nondegree students, resident and extension, exceeded 9.6 million in fall 1973 according to preliminary data of the U. S. Office of Education. College enrollments have more than doubled since 1963, as shown by the figures in Table 9.

The composition of college enrollment has been changing steadily since 1963. The percent of

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 6.—MIGRATION OF POPULATION, MARCH 1970 TO MARCH 1973, FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS (Movers as percent of population)

Age group (years)	Total movers	Within same SMSA[a]	Between SMSA's	From outside SMSA SMSA	From SMSA to outside to SMSA	Outside SMSA at both dates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3-14	35.0	16.1	4.8	2.0	2.7	9.4
15-19	27.1	13.1	3.2	1.8	1.7	7.3
20-24	57.2	26.5	8.2	4.7	4.0	13.8
Total, 3 years and over	31.8	15.1	4.5	1.9	2.4	7.8

SOURCE:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Mobility of the Population of the United States: March 1970 to March 1973.* Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 256. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, November 1973. p. 4.

[a]Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

TABLE 7.—PERCENT OF PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY LEVEL OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, MARCH 1962 TO MARCH 1972

Year	Population 25 years old and over (thousands)	Level of school completed			
		Less than 4 years of high school	4 years of high school or more	1 year of college or more	4 years of college or more
1	2	3	4	5	6
1962	100,664	53.7	46.3	18.1	8.9
1964	102,421	52.0	48.0	18.0	9.1
1965	103,245	51.0	49.0	18.3	9.4
1966	103,876	50.1	49.9	18.7	9.8
1967	104,864	48.8	51.1	19.5	10.1
1968	106,469	47.4	52.6	20.1	10.5
1969	107,750	46.0	54.0	20.5	10.7
1970	109,310	44.8	55.2	21.2	11.0
1971	110,627	43.6	56.4	22.1	11.4
1972	111,133	41.8	58.2	22.9	12.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Educational Attainment: March 1972.* Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 243. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, November 1972.

persons enrolled in two-year institutions increased significantly from 17.7 in 1963 to 29.7 percent in 1973. Nondegree credit enrollments, which comprised 5.7 percent of the total in 1963, climbed to 10.0 percent in 1973. Of the total nondegree enrollment, 92.5 percent was in two-year institutions.

Private Schools

Until the late 1950's, enrollments in private elementary and secondary schools increased proportionately faster than enrollment in the public schools (Table 10). The private-school share of total enrollments rose from 11.7 percent in fall 1953 to 14.9 percent by fall 1959. Since 1959, the percentage has decreased to an estimated 9.9. Between fall 1965 and fall 1973, private elementary-school enrollment (grades K-8) decreased from 5,374,000 to 3,761,000, and private high-school enrollment (grades 9-12) decreased from 1,457,000 to 1,184,000.

Enrollment in private colleges and universities has increased only moderately compared with fast growth in the public institutions. The figures below show the trend in the percents that enrollments (for degree credit only) in private institutions are of total enrollments in all institutions of higher education.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

	Percent of total enrollment
Fall 1960	40.9
Fall 1965	34.4
Fall 1970	26.8
Fall 1973	22.8
Fall 1978 (projected)	18.8

SOURCES:

U.S. department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1981-82.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973.

U.S. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics, Pre-publication Release, preliminary data, December 1973.

Outlook

By fall 1978, the total enrollment at all levels of the regular schools is projected to 59.4 million, down 700,000 from 60.1 million in fall 1973. This projected enrollment decline is the net effect of a decrease of 1.3 million elementary and secondary pupils partially offset by an increase of 600,000 college students.

TABLE 8.–PERCENT OF SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION ENROLLED IN REGULAR SCHOOLS, OCTOBER 1950 TO OCTOBER 1973

Year	Age groups						
	3-4	5-6	7-13	14-17	18-19	20-21	22-24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950	[a]	74.4	98.7	83.3	29.4	(——— 20.0 ———)	
1960	[a]	80.7	99.5	90.3	38.4	(——— 33.1 ———)	
1964	9.5	83.7	99.0	93.1	41.6	26.3	9.9
1965	10.6	84.9	99.4	93.2	46.3	27.6	13.2
1966	12.5	85.8	99.3	93.7	47.2	29.9	13.2
1967	14.2	87.4	99.3	93.7	47.6	33.3	13.6
1968	15.7	87.6	99.1	94.2	50.4	31.2	13.8
1969	16.1	88.4	99.2	94.0	50.2	34.1	15.4
1970	20.5	89.5	99.2	94.1	47.7	31.9	14.9
1971	21.2	91.6	99.1	94.5	49.2	32.2	15.4
1972	24.4	91.9	99.2	93.3	46.3	31.4	14.8
1973	24.2	92.5	99.2	92.9	42.9	30.1	14.5

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *School Enrollment: October 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, and 1970.* Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 167, 190, 206, and 222. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *School Enrollment in the United States: 1971, 1972, and 1973.* (Advance Report). Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 234, 247, and 261. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

[a] Figures for years prior to 1964 did not include pupils enrolled in nursery school.

TABLE 9.–COLLEGE ENROLLMENT, 1963 TO 1973

Fall of school year	College enrollment	Index, 1963 = 100
1	2	3
1963	4,766,000	100
1964	5,280,000	111
1965	5,921,000	124
1966	6,390,000	134
1967	6,912,000	145
1968	7,513,000	158
1969	8,005,000	168
1970	8,581,000	180
1971	8,949,000	188
1972	9,298,000	195
1973	9,663,000	203

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1981-82.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973. p. 23.

U.S. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics, Pre-publication Release, preliminary data, December 1973.

TABLE 10.–PRIVATE-SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS PERCENT OF TOTAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENROLLMENTS, 1953 TO 1973

Fall of year	K-8	9-12	K-12
1	2	3	4
1953	12.6	9.2	11.7
1954	12.7	8.8	11.8
1955	13.4	9.8	12.6
1956	13.9	10.2	13.1
1957	15.9	10.0	14.3
1958	15.9	10.5	14.6
1959	16.1	10.9	14.9
1960	15.2	10.1	14.0
1961	14.7	10.4	13.7
1962	14.9	9.4	13.5
1963	15.3	10.1	13.9
1964	15.6	11.0	14.3
1965	15.3	11.2	14.2
1966	14.5	10.3	13.4
1967	14.1	9.4	12.8
1968	12.9	9.6	12.0
1969	12.3	7.9	11.1
1970	12.1	7.9	10.9
1971	11.6	7.4	10.4
1972	11.4	7.6	10.3
1973	10.9	7.7	9.9

SOURCE:

Calculated from reports of the fall enrollment surveys: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, Nos. 52, 54, 66, 74, 80, 93, 101, 110, 117, 126, 129, 148, 161, 162, 167, 190, 199, 215, 234, 247, and 261.

FOOTNOTES

[1]U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Social and Economic Characteristics of Students, October 1972.* Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 260. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1974. p. 30.

[2]The total fertility rate is the number of births that 1,000 women would have in their lifetime if, at each year of age, they experienced the birth rates occurring in the specified calendar year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE SCHOOLS

ALL FULL-AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEES in the regular schools at all levels of education totaled an estimated 6,503,000 in fall 1973, up 1.8 percent from last year's total of 6,390,000. In the public sector full- and part-time employment increased 0.9 percent from 5,646,000 in fall 1972, to 5,695,000 in fall 1973. Employment in private schools decreased from 865,000 in 1972, to 808,000 in 1973.

On a full-time equivalent basis, education provided an estimated 5.1 million jobs. Employees in the regular schools are 7.6 percent of the employed civilian labor force. These estimates do not account for many workers in the special community programs financed with federal funds, foundations, and other sources.

The total number of full- and part-time professional workers employed in the regular schools is estimated at 4 million, 75.0 percent of whom are in elementary and secondary schools and 25.0 percent in higher education.

Elementary- and Secondary-School Teachers

For the school year 1973-74 the instructional staff—classroom teachers, principals, supervisors, and others—is estimated at 2,386,360 on a full-time equivalent basis for public schools and 210,000 for private schools. While the figure for public schools is based on an annual survey by NEA Research,[1] the private-school staff is estimated by the U.S. Office of Education partially from bench-mark surveys of previous years.[2]

The number of pupils enrolled per instructional staff member in the public schools decreased from 20.0 in 1970-71 to 19.1 in 1973-74. The pupil-teacher ratio changed as follows: At the elementary level the ratio decreased from 24.9 in 1970-71 to 23.2 in 1973-74; at the secondary level the ratio, which was 19.1 in 1970-71, increased to 19.4 in 1973-74.

The U.S. Office of Education reported the following staff ratios for private schools: At the elementary level the estimated ratio dropped from 28.1 in 1970-71 to 26.7 in 1973-74; at the secondary level the ratio remained constant at 18.3.

Profile of the Public-School Teacher

In the spring of 1973, the average public-school teacher was 37 years of age; and had taught for 11 years, 8 of which were in the same school

TABLE 11.—THE AVERAGE PUBLIC-SCHOOL TEACHER, SPRING 1973[a]

Item	All teachers	Elementary		Secondary		
		Total	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Age (in years)	37	38	39	35	35	35
Years of experience	11	12	12	10	10	9
Years in system of present employment	8	8	8	7	8	6
Average number of pupils taught per day	...	27	26	133	134	132
Classes per day—departmentalized	5	6	6	5	5	5
Salary	$9,835	$9,618	$9,450	$10,038	$10,687	$9,230
Highest degree held						
None	1.4%	2.2%	2.4%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%
Bachelor's	65.6	72.4	74.4	59.1	49.5	70.9
Master's	32.9	25.5	23.1	40.1	49.9	28.0
Doctor's	0.1	...	...	0.1	0.2	...

SOURCE:
National Education Association, Research. Annual Survey of Teachers, 1972-73.
[a]Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 12.—GENERAL CONDITION OF TEACHER SUPPLY AND DEMAND AS REPORTED BY STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION, 1967-1973

General condition of supply and demand	Number of states reporting as of fall						
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Substantial shortage of applicants	19	5	2	0	0	0	0
Some shortage of applicants	14	17	12	2	0	1	0
Shortage of applicants in some subject areas and excess in others	11	19	32	35	24	20	24
Sufficient applicants to fill positions	1	1	1	7	0	2	1
Some excess of applicants	0	0	2	1	11	9	6
Substantial excess of applicants	0	0	0	4	13	15	19
Valid appraisal not possible with present information	5	8	1	1	2	3	0

TABLE 13.—PERCENT OF TEACHERS BY HIGHEST DEGREE HELD, SELECTED YEARS, 1966 TO 1973[a]

Highest degree held	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL								
No degree	7.0%	6.1%	4.7%	4.5%	3.6%	2.6%	2.1%	1.4%
Bachelor's degree	69.6	68.2	67.4	65.2	65.8	69.8	68.3	65.6
Master's degree	23.2	25.6	27.7	30.3	30.3	27.5	29.6	32.9
Doctor's degree	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
ELEMENTARY								
No degree	12.9	10.3	7.9	7.8	5.9	3.6	3.2	2.2
Bachelor's degree	71.4	72.9	73.2	71.1	72.0	78.7	75.9	72.4
Master's degree	15.7	16.8	18.9	21.1	21.9	17.8	21.0	25.5
Doctor's degree	...	...	...	...	0.2	...	...	...
SECONDARY								
No degree	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.7
Bachelor's degree	67.7	63.0	61.4	59.1	59.2	60.1	59.9	59.1
Master's degree	31.5	35.4	36.8	39.7	39.3	38.0	39.0	40.1
Doctor's degree	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1

SOURCES:

Column 2 from: National Education Association, Research Division. *The American Public-School Teacher, 1965-66*. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1967. p. 71.

Columns 3 through 9 from unpublished data from: National Education Association, Research. Nationwide Teacher Opinion Survey, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, and 1972-73.

[a]Based on sample surveys and subject to sampling variability.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 14.—AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF, 1963-64 AND 1973-74

State	1963-64			1973-74			Percent change, 1964 to 1974
	Amount	Rank	Percent of U.S. average	Amount	Rank	Percent of U.S. average	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U.S. Average	$6,203	...	100.0	$11,183	...	100.0	80.1
Alabama	4,820	43	77.7	9,443	36	84.4	95.9
Alaska	8,233	1	132.7	16,053	1	143.5	95.0
Arizona	6,610	10	106.6	10,945	19	97.9	65.6
Arkansas	4,098	49	66.1	8,139	49	72.8	98.6
California	7,700	3	124.1	13,875	2	124.1	80.2
Colorado	5,950	24	95.9	10,757	20	96.2	80.8
Connecticut	7,021	4	113.2	11,660	13	104.3	66.1
Delaware	6,677	9	107.6	11,860	10	106.1	77.6
Florida	6,176	19	99.6	10,503	23	93.9	70.1
Georgia	4,933	41	79.5	9,333	37	83.5	89.2
Hawaii	6,145	20	99.1	11,206	17	100.2	82.4
Idaho	5,075[a]	39	81.8	8,714	45	77.9	71.7
Illinois	6,707	7	108.1	12,261	7	109.6	82.8
Indiana	6,492	13	104.7	10,500	23	93.9	61.7
Iowa	5,494	30	88.6	10,580	22	94.6	92.6
Kansas	5,448	32	87.8	9,181	40	82.1	68.5
Kentucky	4,613	46	74.4	8,557	46	76.5	85.5
Louisiana	5,299	35	85.4	9,300	38	83.2	75.5
Maine	5,100	38	82.2	9,547	33	85.4	87.2
Maryland	6,557	11	105.7	12,455	5	111.4	90.0
Massachusetts	6,860	5	110.6	11,710[a]	11	104.7	70.7
Michigan	6,703	7	108.1	13,050[a]	4	116.7	94.7
Minnesota	6,375	16	102.8	11,582	14	103.6	81.7
Mississippi	3,931	50	63.4	7,854	50	70.2	99.8
Missouri	5,587	26	90.1	9,823	28	87.8	75.8
Montana	5,550[a]	27	89.5	9,765	30	87.3	75.9
Nebraska	5,030	40	81.1	9,541	34	85.3	89.7
Nevada	6,480	15	104.5	12,027	8	107.5	85.6
New Hampshire	5,314	33	85.7	9,678	32	86.5	82.1
New Jersey	6,738	6	108.6	12,400	6	110.9	84.0
New Mexico	6,222	18	100.3	9,508	35	85.0	52.8
New York	7,800	2	125.7	13,300[b]	3	118.9	70.5
North Carolina	5,205	37	83.9	9,823	28	87.8	88.7
North Dakota	4,915	42	79.2	8,790	44	78.6	78.8
Ohio	5,957	23	96.0	10,750	21	96.1	80.5
Oklahoma	5,302	34	85.5	8,500	47	76.0	60.3
Oregon	6,492	13	104.7	10,264	27	91.8	58.1
Pennsylvania	6,143	21	99.0	11,400	15	101.9	85.6
Rhode Island	6,300	17	101.6	11,709	11	104.7	85.9
South Carolina	4,318	48	69.6	9,046	41	80.9	109.5
South Dakota	4,500	47	72.5	8,500	47	76.0	88.9
Tennessee	4,770	44	76.9	9,020	42	80.7	89.1
Texas	5,539	29	89.3	9,301	38	83.2	67.9
Utah	6,106	28	89.4	9,685	31	86.6	58.6
Vermont	5,450	31	87.9	11,050	18	98.8	102.8
Virginia	5,287	36	85.2	10,500	23	93.9	98.6
Washington	6,511	12	105.0	11,935	9	106.9	83.3
West Virginia	4,730	45	76.3	8,840	43	79.0	86.9
Wisconsin	6,124	22	98.7	11,231[a]	16	100.4	83.4
Wyoming	5,840	25	94.1	10,300[a]	26	92.1	76.4

SOURCES:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1964-65.* Research Report 1964-R17. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1964. p. 26.

National Education Association, Research. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1973-74.* Research Report 1973-R8. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1974. p. 31.

[a]Estimated by NEA Research.

[b]Median salary.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

system. The elementary-school teacher taught an average of 27 pupils. The secondary-school teacher taught a total of 133 pupils daily in five class periods. All but 1.4 percent of the classroom teachers had at least a bachelor's degree. Table 11 gives the figures by sex and level of schools.

Supply of Teachers[3]

In 1973, 306,789 persons completed preparation to enter teaching and related assignments with at least a bachelor's degree. This represented a decrease of 3.3 percent from 1972. It is estimated that 230,845 of these graduates applied for teaching jobs. The number of beginning teachers needed in 1973-74 as projected from trends in the improvement of staffing in recent years (Adjusted Trend Criteria Estimate) is 52,080 elementary and 64,845 secondary teachers, a total of 116,925. This means that there were 97 percent more new teacher applicants than there were teaching positions available at current funding levels. However, the estimate of need based on minimum levels of quality in programs and staffing (Quality Criterion Estimate) is 450,000 elementary and 376,000 secondary teachers, a total of 826,000. These estimates indicate that the supply of beginning teachers is only 28 percent of the need.

Experienced teachers who interrupted their active employment for at least one year and are interested in re-entering teaching were estimated to be 86,400 in 1973. Estimates of the positions open to them ranged from 46,000 to 61,300. The lower estimate reflected the possible effect of decisions by some school systems to select larger than usual proportions of beginning teachers to fill position vacancies. The supply of re-entering teachers, therefore, exceeded the estimated demand by 25,100 to 40,400.

Reporting on the general conditions in their states, department of education officials gave the following overview of the teacher supply and demand situation in July 1973:

24 states—shortage of applicants in some subject areas and an excess in others

1 state—sufficient applicants to fill positions

6 states—some excess of applicants

19 states—substantial excess of applicants.

Results of this annual survey for the past seven years are shown in Table 12.

College Training of Teachers

Steady progress is noted in reducing the proportion of classroom teachers without bachelor's degrees (Table 13). In 1973, only 1.4 percent of teachers lacked a bachelor's degree compared with 7.0 percent in 1966. At the elementary level, the proportion without degrees dropped from 12.9 percent in 1966 to 2.2 percent in 1973. Despite a strong consensus that a master's degree should be a requirement for teaching at the secondary level, the proportion of secondary-school teachers with advanced degrees has stabilized near the 39.0 percent level since 1969. From 1966 to 1969 the percent of secondary-school teachers with advanced degrees had increased from 31.5 to 39.7 percent.

TABLE 15.—AVERAGE SALARIES PAID TO ELEMENTARY- AND SECONDARY-SCHOOL TEACHERS, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, 1963-64 AND 1973-74

Region	Average annual salary		Percent of U.S. average	
	1963-64	1973-74	1963-64	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5
United States ...	$5,995	$10,675	100.0	100.0
New England ...	6,326	10,698	105.5	100.2
Midcast	6,818	12,016	113.7	112.6
Southeast	4,874	9,189	81.3	86.1
Great Lakes	6,236	11,240	104.0	105.3
Plains	5,429	9,718	90.6	91.0
Southwest	5,496	9,036	91.7	84.6
Rocky Mountain	5,641	9,585	94.1	89.8
Far West[a]	7,041	12,333	117.4	115.5

SOURCES:

National Education Association, Research. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1973-74.* Research Report 1973-R8. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1974. p. 31.

National Education Association. Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1964-65.* Research Report 1964-R17. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1964. p. 26.

[a]Not including Alaska and Hawaii.

TABLE 16.—COMPARISON OF PER-CAPITA INCOME AND INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES, 1963-64 TO 1973-74

Year	Per-capita income	Average instructional staff salaries	Ratio of salaries to income
1	2	3	4
1963-64	$2,458	$ 6,240	2.539
1964-65	2,590	6,465	2.496
1965-66	2,770	6,935	2.504
1966-67	2,987	7,129	2.387
1967-68	3,169	7,630	2.408
1968-69	3,436	8,272	2.407
1969-70	3,705	9,047	2.442
1970-71	3,943	9,689	2.457
1971-72	4,164	10,213	2.453
1972-73	4,492	10,633	2.367
1973-74	4,918	11,183	2.274

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. *Survey of Current Business* 54: 16; April 1974.

National Education Association—Research. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1973-74.* Research Report 1973-R8. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1974. p. 31.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Salaries in Public Schools

The average salary paid the instructional staff (including principals, supervisors, teachers, librarians, and related instructional workers) gained $550, or 5.2 percent, from $10,633 in 1972-73 to $11,183 in 1973-74. Table 14 shows the 10-year trend in instructional staff salaries by state. Classroom teachers' salaries increased $499 or 4.9 percent, from $10,176 in 1972-73 to $10,675 in 1973-74.

Regional differences in teachers' salaries are acute. The dollar difference between the average salaries of classroom teachers in the Far West at $12,333, and in the Southwest at $9,036 was $3,297. In 1963-64, the maximum dollar difference was $2,157. When the salaries for 1963-64 and 1973-74 are compared in Table 15, improvement is noted in the salaries in the Southeast, Great Lakes, and Plains states relative to the U.S. average, whereas the relative position has declined in the New England, Mideast, Southwest, Rocky Mountain, and Far West states.

Average instructional staff salaries were over 2.5 times per-capita personal income from 1963-64 to 1965-66. This ratio declined to 2.4 from 1966-67 to 1971-72. Since then the ratio has dropped to 2.2 for 1973-74. This is some indication that the teachers' economic position relative to the rest of the economy has slipped in recent years despite the record of annual increases. The trend is shown in Table 16.

Consumer Prices and Budgets

Between 1963 and 1967 the Consumer Price Index rose moderately at an average annual rate of 2.0 percent. From 1968 to 1972 the Index increased an average of 4.6 percent per year; and in 1973, 6.2 percent. Through March 1974 the CPI was increasing at an annual rate of 14.5 percent. The effects of this inflation are shown in Table 17. Average instructional staff salaries increased by $970 from $10,213 in 1971-72 to $11,183 in 1973-74. However, in constant 1967-68 dollars, the purchasing power of instructional staff salaries actually decreased by nearly $330, from $8,243 in 1971-72 to $7,914 in 1973-74.

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, estimates that the fall 1972 cost of three budget levels for an urban family of four was $7,386 for the lowest budget, $11,446 for the intermediate budget, and $16,558 for the highest budget. All three budget levels provide for living in a style above the minimum subsistence level and below a standard of luxury. The budgets—low, intermediate, and high—vary according to underlying patterns of consumption of urban families and differing quantities and qualities of goods purchased. This urban family of four—a husband, wife, and two children—have average stocks of clothing and home furnishings. The couple has been married 15 years. The wife stays at home and the husband is an experienced worker. At the intermediate level, the $11,446 was spent on the following items: housing, $2,810; food, $2,673; clothing and personal care, $1,217; transportation, $979; medical care, $632; vacation and other family consumption, $702; miscellaneous, $576; and income and social security taxes, $1,857.

TABLE 17.—INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES IN CURRENT AND 1967-68 DOLLARS, 1963-64 TO 1973-74

Year	Average annual salary		Consumer price index[a]
	Current dollars	1967-68 dollars	1967-68 =100.0
1	2	3	4
1963-64	$ 6,240	$ 6,918	90.2
1964-65	6,465	7,066	91.5
1965-66	6,935	7,409	93.6
1966-67	7,129	7,388	96.5
1967-68	7,630	7,630	100.0
1968-69	8,272	7,878	105.0
1969-70	9,047	8,136	111.2
1970-71	9,689	8,088	119.8
1971-72	10,213	8,243	123.9
1972-73	10,633	8,204	129.6
1973-74	11,183	7,914	141.3[b]

[a]CPI converted to school-year basis by NEA Research.
[b]Estimated by NEA Research.

Salary Comparison

Average starting salaries of classroom teachers compare poorly with starting salaries of bachelor's degree graduates who are employed in industry. In 1973-74, starting salaries for men in industry, which averaged $10,145, were 31.4 percent higher than beginning teachers' salaries at $7,720. Salaries paid new women graduates in all occupational classes reported were higher than salaries in teaching. The starting salaries shown in Table 18 give considerable evidence of economic discrimination against teachers as an occupational class of workers.

Faculty Salaries in 4-Year Colleges and Universities

Academic salaries of full-time teaching faculty in four-year colleges and universities are shown in Table 19. Approximately 180 colleges and universities supplied the salary schedule data providing

(Continued on page 21)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 18.—AVERAGE STARTING SALARIES OF PUBLIC-SCHOOL TEACHERS COMPARED WITH THOSE IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY, 1966-67 THROUGH 1974-75

Position or subject field	Average starting salaries									Percent change, 1974-75 over 1973-74
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Beginning teachers with bachelor's degree	$5,144	$5,523	$5,941	$6,383	$ 6,850	$ 7,061	$ 7,357	$ 7,720	...	...
Male college graduates with bachelor's degree[a]										
Engineering	8,112	8,772	9,312	9,960	10,476	10,500	10,608	11,220	$11,556	3.0
Accounting	7,128	7,776	8,424	9,396	10,080	10,260	10,476	10,632	11,040	3.8
Sales—Marketing	6,744	7,074	7,620	8,088	8,580	8,736	9,408	9,660	9,864	*2.1
Business Administration	6,576	7,140	7,560	8,100	8,124	8,424	8,448	8,796	9,072	3.1
Liberal Arts	6,432	6,780	7,368	7,980	8,184	8,292	8,424	8,808	8,892	1.0
Production management	7,176	7,584	7,980	8,736	9,048	9,792	9,720	10,056	10,200	1.4
Chemistry	7,500	8,064	8,520	9,276	9,708	9,720	9,972	10,308	10,680	3.6
Physics	7,740	8,448	8,916	9,348	10,080	9,636	10,344	10,560	ND	...
Mathematics—Statistics	7,260	7,944	8,412	8,952	9,468	9,192	9,288	10,020	10,176	1.6
Economics—Finance	6,732	7,416	7,800	8,304	8,880	9,216	9,324	9,624	9,672	0.5
Other fields	7,044	7,644	7,656	8,796	9,264	8,580	9,552	9,696	10,344	6.7
Total—all fields (weighted average)	$7,243	$7,836	$8,395	$8,985	$ 9,361	$ 9,534	$ 9,648	$10,145	$10,504	3.5
Women college graduates with bachelor's degree[b]										
Mathematics—Statistics	6,324	7,104	7,776	8,484	8,952	9,312	9,516	9,876	10,056	1.8
General business	5,520	6,000	6,840	7,104	8,184	8,016	8,280	8,748	9,300	6.3
Chemistry and sciences	...	...	8,496	9,000	9,456	9,960	9,816	9,960	10,536	5.8
Accounting	6,768	6,984	7,716	8,304	8,952	9,516	10,224	10,404	10,416	0.1
Engineering—Technical research	7,260	8,208	8,280	9,672	10,128	10,608	10,560	10,968	11,424	4.2
Economics—Finance	6,000	6,636	6,984	7,224	8,400	8,400	ND	ND	ND	...
Liberal Arts	...	...	6,264	6,900	7,572	8,256	8,112	8,580	9,024	5.2
Marketing—Retailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,580	9,876	15.1
INDEX RELATIONSHIP TO STARTING SALARIES FOR TEACHERS										
Beginning teachers with bachelor's degree	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
Male college graduates with bachelor's degree[a]										
Engineering	157.7	158.8	156.7	156.0	152.9	148.7	144.2	145.3	...	...
Accounting	138.6	140.8	141.8	147.2	147.2	145.3	142.4	137.7	...	...
Sales—Marketing	131.1	127.5	128.3	126.7	125.3	123.7	127.9	125.1	...	...
Business Administration	127.8	129.3	127.3	126.9	118.6	119.3	114.8	113.9	...	...
Liberal arts	125.0	122.8	124.0	125.0	119.5	117.4	114.5	114.1	...	...
Production management	139.5	137.3	134.3	136.9	132.1	138.7	132.1	130.3	...	...
Chemistry	145.8	146.0	143.4	145.3	141.7	137.7	135.5	133.5	...	...
Physics	150.5	153.0	150.1	146.5	147.2	136.5	140.6	136.8	...	...
Mathematics—Statistics	141.1	143.8	141.6	140.2	138.2	130.2	126.2	129.8	...	...
Economics—Finance	130.9	134.3	131.3	130.1	129.6	130.5	126.7	124.7	...	...
Other fields	136.9	138.4	128.9	137.8	135.2	121.5	129.8	125.6	...	...
Total—all fields (weighted average)	140.8	141.9	141.3	140.8	136.7	135.0	131.1	131.4	...	...
Women college graduates with bachelor's degree[a]										
Mathematics—Statistics	122.9	128.6	130.9	132.9	130.7	131.9	129.3	127.9	...	...
General business	107.3	108.6	115.1	111.3	119.5	113.5	112.5	113.3	...	...
Science	...	...	143.0	141.0	138.0	141.1	133.4	129.0	...	...
Accounting	131.6	126.5	129.9	130.1	130.7	134.8	139.0	134.8	...	...
Engineering—Technical research	141.1	148.6	139.4	151.5	147.9	150.2	143.5	142.1	...	...
Economics—Finance	116.6	120.2	117.6	113.2	122.6	119.0	...	...	...	...
Liberal Arts	...	...	105.4	108.1	110.5	116.9	110.3	111.1	...	...
Marketing—Retailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111.1	...	...

[a]From annual reports of Frank S. Endicott, Director of Placement Emeritus, Northwestern University. Salaries are based on offers made to graduates by approximately 200 companies located throughout the United States. 1974-75 salaries are based on offers made in November 1973 to men who will graduate in June 1974. Salaries for women are based largely on information concerning direct hires of women by many of the same companies.

[b]Computed from data presented in the Endicott reports.

ND = No data available.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 19. MEAN SCHEDULED MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM SALARIES IN PUBLIC 4-YEAR DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTIONS BY FACULTY RANK, 1965-66 TO 1972-73

Faculty rank by academic year	Mean of scheduled minimum salaries	Percent increase over previous year	Mean of scheduled maximum salaries	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4	5
INSTRUCTOR				
1965-66	$ 5,975	...	$ 8,090	...
1967-68	6,621	10.8	9,248	14.3
1968-69	6,871	3.8	9,579	3.6
1969-70	7,397	7.7	10,407	8.6
1970-71	7,854	6.2	11,154	7.2
1971-72	8,124	3.4	11,327	1.6
1972-73	8,410	3.5	11,957	5.6
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR				
1965-66	6,972	...	9,615	...
1967-68	7,797	11.8	11,137	15.8
1968-69	8,180	4.9	11,779	5.8
1969-70	8,727	6.7	12,815	8.8
1970-71	9,273	6.3	13,733	7.2
1971-72	9,600	3.5	14,109	2.7
1972-73	9,970	3.9	14,822	5.1
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR				
1965-66	8,351	...	11,574	...
1967-68	9,440	13.0	13,405	15.8
1968-69	9,950	5.4	14,255	6.3
1969-70	10,676	7.3	15,653	9.8
1970-71	11,299	5.8	16,678	6.5
1971-72	11,684	3.4	17,220	3.2
1972-73	12,111	3.7	17,826	4.1
PROFESSOR				
1965-66	9,990	...	14,584	...
1967-68	11,525	15.4	16,221	11.2
1968-69	12,099	5.0	17,171	5.9
1969-70	12,999	7.4	19,015	10.7
1970-71	13,783	6.0	20,426	7.4
1971-72	14,201	3.0	21,238	4.0
1972-73	14,777	4.1	22,080	4.0

SOURCE: National Education Association, Research. *Faculty Salary Schedules in Colleges and Universities, 1972-73.* Research Report 1973-R7. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1973. Table 7.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 20. MEAN SCHEDULED MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM SALARIES IN PUBLIC 2-YEAR INSTITUTIONS BY FACULTY RANK, 1965-66 TO 1972-73

Faculty rank by academic year	Mean of scheduled minimum salaries	Percent increase over previous year	Mean of scheduled maximum salaries	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4	5
INSTRUCTOR				
1965-66	$ 5,928	...	$ 8,152	...
1967-68	6,607	11.5	8,943	9.7
1968-69	7,070	7.0	9,851	10.2
1969-70	7,571	7.1	10,551	7.1
1970-71	8,115	7.2	11,390	8.0
1971-72	8,172	0.7	11,803	3.6
1972-73	8,600	5.2	12,302	4.2
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR				
1965-66	6,863	...	9,539	...
1967-68	7,763	13.1	10,761	12.8
1968-69	8,254	6.3	11,616	8.0
1969-70	8,921	8.1	12,529	7.9
1970-71	9,510	6.6	13,466	7.5
1971-72	9,615	1.1	13,872	3.0
1972-73	10,043	4.5	14,535	4.8
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR				
1965-66	7,939	...	10,954	...
1967-68	9,016	13.6	12,440	13.6
1968-69	9,663	7.2	13,644	9.7
1969-70	10,531	9.0	14,771	8.3
1970-71	11,262	6.9	15,805	7.0
1971-72	11,459	1.7	16,240	2.8
1972-73	11,952	4.3	16,999	4.7
PROFESSOR				
1965-66	9,251	...	12,667	...
1967-68	10,606	14.7	14,699	16.0
1968-69	11,387	7.4	16,054	9.2
1969-70	12,434	9.2	17,363	8.2
1970-71	13,276	6.8	18,486	6.5
1971-72	13,568	2.2	19,169	3.7
1972-73	13,994	3.1	19,845	3.5

SOURCE: National Education Association, Research. *Faculty Salary Schedules in Community-Junior Colleges, 1972-73.* Research Report 1973-R6. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1973. Table 6.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

mean minimum and maximum salaries by academic rank since 1965-66. At all levels the percent increase in 1972-73 was greater than the 1971-72 increases. For a single year, the largest percentage increases were reported in 1969-70.

Faculty Salaries in 2-Year Institutions

Faculty salaries in public two-year institutions are given in Table 20. Mean minimum and maximum scheduled salaries by academic rank are shown for each of six years. Increases reported by 181 institutions for 1972-73 ranged from 3.1 percent to 5.2 percent, and in all classifications were higher than those for 1971-72.

Teacher Strikes

There were 143 teacher strikes during 1972-73. These occurred in 22 states and the District of Columbia, and involved 114,508 teachers. Strikes ranged in length from 1 to 53 days, resulting in an estimated loss of 1,553,223 man-days. This represented less than ½ of 1 percent of the total man-days of instruction scheduled in the entire United States. Three states, Hawaii, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia accounted for 83 percent of the total man-days lost. Table 21 lists the number of teacher strikes, personnel involved, and man-days lost for school years 1962-63 through 1972-73.

TABLE 21.–TEACHER STRIKES, 1962-63 TO 1972-73

School year	Number of teacher strikes[a]	Estimated number of personnel involved	Estimated number of man-days involved
1	2	3	4
1962-63	2	2,200	3,000
1963-64	5	11,980	24,020
1964-65	12	15,083	27,453
1965-66	18	33,620	49,220
1966-67	34	10,633	29,079
1967-68	114	162,604	1,433,786
1968-69	131	128,888	2,733,802
1969-70	181	118,636	911,032
1970-71	130	89,651	717,217
1971-72	89	33,352	248,080
1972-73	143	114,508	1,553,223

SOURCE:
National Education Association, Research. *Teacher Strikes, Work Stoppages, and Interruptions of Service, 1972-73.* NEA Research Memo RM 73-9. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1973. p. 5.

[a]Teacher strikes, work stoppages, and interruptions of service are considered to be any concerted group action which disrupts the regularly scheduled instruction period for at least one school day.

FOOTNOTES

[1]National Education Association, Research, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1973-74.* Research Report 1973-R8. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1974. p. 5.

[2]U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1981-82.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973. p. 72.

[3]National Education Association, Research. *Teacher Supply and Demand in Public Schools, 1973.* Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1974. p. 34.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

EXPENDITURES

AT ALL LEVELS of regular schools, public and private, the expenditures in 1973-74 rose to provide increased educational services and to meet rising costs of services, materials, and capital requirements for the educational program. Preliminary indications of price trends this year indicate that price increases will account for most if not all of the expenditure increase.

Total expenditures, including current expense, capital outlay, and interest for regular schools, are shown in Table 22 for 1972-73 and 1973-74 by level of education and by type of control.[1]

Some programs of expenditures for education and training by individuals, private industry, nonprofit institutions, and governments at all levels are not reflected in the educational accounts of the regular schools. Hence, to a large extent the figures for the regular schools understate the total public and private investment in learning and training activities. The categories of schools, classified as nonregular, other, or special institutions, that are mainly profit-making institutions have estimated expenditures of $1.2 billion in 1973-74.[2] However, the major part of the total nonregular investment in education is unknown.

TABLE 22.—TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS, 1972-73 AND 1973-74, AND PERCENT OF INCREASE
(Expenditures in billions)

1	1972-73 2	1973-74 3	Percent of increase 4
Elementary and secondary			
Public	$51.6	$55.9	8.3
Private	5.4	5.6	3.7
Total	$57.0	$61.5	7.9
Higher education			
Public	$21.2	$23.0	8.5
Private	10.8	11.7	8.3
Total	$32.0	$34.7	8.4
Total, all levels			
Public	$72.8	$78.9	8.4
Private	16.2	17.3	6.8
Total	$89.0	$96.2	8.1

Highlights of Federal Support for Education

The following list of federal statutes, beginning with the endowment of schools with public lands, provides a background to federal aid to education as it currently exists:

Year	*Statute*	*Major provisions*
1785	Northwest Ordinance (Not codified)	Commencement of aid to territories and later to states for education, by endowment of schools with public lands. Stipulated that "there shall be reserved the lot number 16 of every township for the maintenance of public schools within said township."
1787	Northwest Ordinance (Not codified)	Commencement of endowment of public institutions of higher education with public lands.
1800	Congressional Library 1 Stat. 55, Ch. 37, § 5	The first appropriation for books which became the nucleus of the Library of Congress.
1802	Military Academy 1 Stat. 137, Ch. 9, § 27	The first federal institution of higher education established at West Point.
1802	Ohio Enabling Act 1 Stat. 175, Ch. 41	Granted section 16 of each township in the states carved from the public domain to the township inhabitants for the support of schools.
1803	Ohio Enabling Act Amendment 1 Stat. 225, Ch. 21	Granted a township to Ohio for a seminary of learning and stipulated that all educational land grants were to be "for schools and for no other use, intent or purposes whatever." Similar grants extended to other states carved from the public domain.
1862	The Morrill Land Grant Act 12 Stat. 503, Ch. 130	Granted to each state an amount of 30,000 acres of public land (or its equivalent in script) per Congressman for the support of a college which would have as its primary purpose the teaching of "such branches of learning

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Year	*Statute*	*Major provisions*
		as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. . . ." Provision was also made for military training. Subsequent legislation increased this support for these institutions.
1867	Office of Education 14 Stat. 434, Ch. 158	A federal agency of Education created March 2 during the 39th Congress now the U. S. Office of Education.
1917	Smith-Hughes Act (P.L. 65-347)	Provided grants for promoting vocational training in the public schools and for encouraging special education for teachers of vocational subjects.
1920	Smith-Bankhead Act (P.L. 66-236)	Initiated a policy of federal-state cooperation in vocational rehabilitation, including education.
1936	George-Deen Act (P.L. 74-673)	Extended Smith-Hughes Act to include education in distributive occupations.
1941	Lanham Act (P.L. 77-137)	Provided federal assistance for school building aid for communities adversely affected by federal activities.
1944	The "G.I. Bill of Rights" (P.L. 78-346)	Provided educational training benefits for veterans. Permanent program provided in 1956.
1944	Surplus Property Act (P.L. 78-457)	A broad policy governing surplus property disposal for educational, health, and civil defense purposes enacted.
1946	George-Barden Act (P.L. 79-586)	Strengthened federal-state cooperation in vocational education. Programs for practical nursing and fishery education authorized by 1956 amendments.
1946	Fulbright Act (P.L. 79-584)	Provided for the use of some currencies and credits of other countries acquired by the United States through sale of surplus property abroad to be used for international educational exchanges.
1946	National School Lunch ACT (P.L. 79-396)	Provided for the distribution of funds and federally purchased foods to public and nonpublic schools. In 1954 provided for an accompanying School Milk Program.
1948	Smith-Mundt Act (P.L. 80-402)	A broad program of international education exchanges established.
1950	Housing Act (P.L. 81-475)	Included loans for college housing. Extended and enlarged in 1961.
1950	Impacted Area Aid (P.L. 81-815 and 874)	Provided assistance for school construction and maintenance and operation in federally affected areas.
1956	Rural Libraries Act (P.L. 84-597)	Established a five-year program of federal grants to the states for extension of library services in rural areas.
1958	National Defense Education Act (P.L. 85-864)	Authorized funds to strengthen critical areas in education. Included assistance for science, mathematics, foreign languages; counseling, testing, guidance; graduate fellowships; research and experimentation in modern teaching tools (TV, films, etc.); and improvement in statistical and information services.
1958	Fogarty-McGovern Act (P.L. 85-926)	Authorized federal grants to train teachers for the mentally retarded.
1961	Exceptional Children (Deaf) (P.L. 87-276)	Funds provided to train teachers of deaf children and to make available to them speech pathologists and audiologists.
1961	Peace Corps Act (P.L. 87-293)	Established a permanent Peace Corps to supply U. S. teachers and technicians to underdeveloped nations.
1962	Manpower Development and Training Act (P.L. 87-415)	Provided for a program of occupational training and retraining of the country's labor force. The Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare are jointly responsible for the training programs, utilizing the resources of industry, labor, educational institutions, and state and local agencies.
1962	Educational TV Act; All-Channel TV Act (P.L. 87-447)	Authorized federal grants to educational institutions or nonprofit groups to assist in building educational television stations.
1963	Health Professions Educational Assistance Act (P.L. 88-129)	Authorized a federal outlay to construct and rehabilitate teaching facilities for physicians, dentists, and others, and provides loans to students in medical professions.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Year	*Statute*	*Major provisions*
1963	Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act (P.L. 88-164)	Provided for a program of matching grants to build mental retardation facilities and community mental health centers and to train teachers to care for retarded children.
1963	Higher Education Facilities Act (P.L. 88-204)	Authorized a program of grants and loans for construction at colleges, universities, public junior colleges, and public technical institutes.
1963	Vocational Education Act (P.L. 88-210)	Revamped and significantly expanded the vocational education programs, expanded and extended the National Defense Education Act, and continued aid to schools in federally impacted areas.
1963	Manpower Development and Training Amendments (P.L. 88-214)	Expanded youth training programs and provided basic education courses for jobless illiterates seeking training.
1964	Library Services and Construction Act (P.L. 88-269)	Amended 1956 Library Services Act to extend federal public library assistance to urban (as well as rural) areas and to provide for a new program of matching library construction grants.
1964	Civil Rights Act (Title IV) (P.L. 88-352)	Allowed the U. S. Commissioner of Education to provide technical assistance, grants, and training institutes to help communities prepare for school desegregation. (H.R. 7152).
1964	Economic Opportunity Act (P.L. 88-452)	This education-oriented measure included a job corps to provide work experience, education, and vocational training at conservation camps and residential centers; a work training program to enable youths to resume or continue their high-school education or to increase their employability; a work-study program to provide part-time jobs to help needy students continue their college education; "community action" programs to combat poverty in such areas as health, welfare, job training, and vocational rehabilitation; grants to the states to provide literacy and basic education training for adults; and "Volunteers in Service to America," modeled somewhat after the Peace Corps, with volunteers serving in mental health, migrant, Indian, and anti-poverty programs.
1964	Amendments to NDEA, Impact School Aid (P.L. 88-665)	Extended and expanded both the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) and the impact school aid program. NDEA institutes for the advanced training of teachers, previously limited to guidance counselors and teachers of modern languages, were broadened to include teachers of English, reading, history, and geography, teachers of disadvantaged youth, librarians and educational media specialists. The loan/grant program for the acquisition of certain teaching materials was expanded to include history, civics, geography, English and reading.
1965	Elementary and Secondary Education Act (P.L. 89-10)	Authorized multi-billion dollar program for improving education of the disadvantaged, plus substantial outlays for textbooks and school library resources, innovative programs and services, educational research, and projects to strengthen state education agencies.
1966	Child Nutrition Act (P.L. 89-642)	Amended the National School Lunch Act by authorizing a special milk program through 1970, a two-year pilot school breakfast program, and a permanent non-food assistance program for economically depressed areas.
1966	Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act (P.L. 89-754)	Authorized the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants and provide technical assistance to transform slum areas into "model" neighborhoods. Education services for the poor and disadvantaged must be a part of every project.
1966	International Education Act (P.L. 89-698)	Promoted mutual understanding between the U. S. and other nations through grants for establishing graduate centers for research and training in international studies.
1966	Elementary and Secondary Amendments: Handicapped Children (P.L. 89-750)	Established a National Advisory Committee on Handicapped Children and a Bureau for Education and Training of the Handicapped; broadened provisions of the 1965 legislation.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Year	*Statute*	*Major provisions*
1967	Elementary and Secondary Amendments: Dropout and Bilingual Programs (P.L. 90-247)	Extended ESEA through fiscal 1970; transferred Title III and Title V to state control; established dropout prevention projects and bilingual programs. H.R. 7819 also provided advanced funding.
1967	Education Professions Development Act (P.L. 90-35)	Extended Teacher Corps for three years; provided $1.1 billion for broadened training programs for education personnel.
1967	Public Broadcasting Act (P.L. 90-129)	Extended grant program of 1962 Educational Television Act; created public television corporation. [S. 1160].
1968	Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act (P.L. 90-445)	Authorized a program of block grants to states, and in some cases grants to local governments, for projects to combat juvenile delinquency.
1968	Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act (P.L. 90-538)	Authorized establishment of model education centers for handicapped preschool children. Provided for experimentation that would produce successful teaching approaches and prototype programs for the handicapped child of preschool age.
1968	Economic Opportunity Act Amendment (P.L. 90-222)	Follow Through - Amended EOA of 1964 to extend into primary grades the educational gains made by deprived children in Head Start or similar preschool programs.
1968	Higher Education Amendments (P.L. 90-575)	Extended existing programs for three years and initiated several new ones, with a spending authorization of over $7 billion. Authorized grants for setting up alternate periods of full-time study and full-time employment (Cooperative Education); grants to encourage sharing of college and university facilities (Networks for Knowledge); grants and fellowships to improve education of students preparing for public service; grants for strengthening graduate education; and contracts with law schools to provide clinical experience.
1968	Vocational Education Amendments (P.L. 90-576)	Reorganized and expanded federal vocational education programs, making the basic state program authorization permanent and extending others for up to four years. With spending authorization of over $3 billion confirmed, the Act redirects federal programs from training in specified occupational categories to preparation of all groups for adaptability to a rapidly changing job market. Provided an eventual near quadrupling of federal funding and added new emphasis on dropouts.
1970	Special Milk Program (P.L. 91-295)	Made special milk program permanent, with authorization of $120 million annually.
1970	Arts and Humanities Extension (P.L. 91-346)	Extended National Foundation for three years, increasing annual authorizations to $80 million by fiscal 1973.
1970	Youth Conservation Corps (P.L. 91-378)	Established a pilot program to employ youths aged 15-18 in conservation projects during the summer.
1970	Drug Abuse Education Act (P.L. 91-527)	Authorized $29 million over three years for drug abuse training, materials, seminars, and pilot projects, and $29 million for community-based programs.
1970	Environmental Quality Education Act (P.L. 91-516)	Provided $29 million over three years for curriculum development, teacher training, and community programs in environmental education, and contains a "small grants" provision allowing civic and volunteer organizations to apply for funds.
1970	Library Services and Construction Act (P.L. 91-600)	Authorized $1.1 billion over five years, through fiscal 1976, to improve library services with special emphasis on the disadvantaged in urban and rural areas.
1970	U. S. Office of Education FY 1971 Appropriation Act: School Desegregation Aid	Included $75 million to help school desegregation, and Whitten amendment prohibiting use of federal funds for forced busing.
1970	Elementary and Secondary Amendments (P.L. 91-230)	Extended ESEA through Fiscal 1973; consolidated Title III (supplementary services) with NDEA Title V-A (guidance and counseling); increased authorization for Title I; expanded impact aid to include children who live in public housing; however, no funds were appropriated for public-housing children; and extended the 1968 Vocational Education Amendments.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Year	*Statute*	*Major provisions*
1970	School Lunch Amendments (P.L. 91-566)	Amended the School Lunch Act of 1946 and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966; guaranteed a free or reduced-price lunch to every poverty-level child; and increased authorizations for the pilot breakfast program.
1971	Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1972	For 15 states whose current fiscal-year allocations under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (1965) fell below 1971 levels.
1971	Emergency Employment Act (P.L. 92-261)	To provide during periods of high unemployment for programs of public service employment for unemployed persons, to assist states and local communities in providing needed public services, and for other purposes.
1971	School Lunch Program-Extension (P.L. 92-32)	To extend the school breakfast and special food programs.
1971	School Lunch Program-Free or Reduced Price Lunch (P.L. 92-153)	To assure that every schoolchild will receive a free or reduced-price lunch as required by section 9 of the National School Lunch Act.
1971	Office of Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1972 (P.L. 92-48)	Section 309. No part of the funds contained . . . may be used to force any school or school district which is desegregated . . ., to take any action to force the busing of students; to force on account of race, creed, or color the abolishment of any so desegregated; or to force the transfer or assignment of any student attending any elementary or secondary school so desegregated to or from a particular school over the protest of his or her parents or parent. Section 310. No part of the funds contained . . . shall be used to force any school or school district which is desegregated . . ., to take any action to force the busing of students; to require the abolishment of any school desegregated; or to force on account of race, creed, or color the transfer of students to or from a particular school so desegregated as a condition precedent to obtaining Federal funds otherwise available to any State, school district or school.
1972	Education Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-318)	Expanded and revised most higher education laws, creating new programs of institutional and student aid; established an Education Division within HEW, composed of the Office of Education and the National Institute of Education, headed by an assistant secretary for education; increased federal support for career (vocational) education, Indian education, and consumer education; established ethnic cultural heritage studies; and provided financial aid for school desegregation.
1972	School Lunch Amendments (P.L. 92-433)	Increased federal support to school lunch program and expanded other child nutrition expenditures.
1972	State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-512)	Authorized a five-year program for sharing $30.2 billion of federal revenues with state and local governments.
1972	Medicare for Teachers (P.L. 92-603)	Extended Medicare coverage to retired teachers not covered by FICA. Authorized group coverage agreements between HEW and employers or organizations.
1972	Supplemental Appropriations FY 1973 (P.L. 92-607)	Included approximately $1.1 billion for programs under Education Amendments of 1972, P.L. 92-318.
1973	Child Nutrition (P.L. 93-13)	Assured that federal financial assistance to the child nutrition programs would be maintained at the level budgeted for fiscal year 1973 (H.R. 4278).
1973	Continuing Appropriations (P.L. 93-9)	Made further continuing appropriations until June 30, 1973, for activities of Labor-HEW and certain foreign aid programs. (H.J. Res. 345 extends existing resolution P.L. 92-334).
1973	Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-203)	An act to assure opportunities for employment and training to economically disadvantaged unemployed and underemployed persons by establishing a flexible and decentralized system of federal, state, and local programs. (S. 1559)
1974	Continuing Appropriations, 1974 (P.L. 93-124)	Joint Resolution extending government programs not funded for fiscal 1974 to "the sine die adjournment" of the 1st session of the 93rd Congress. Also provided holds harmless for local educational agencies' Title I, ESEA, at 90-115 percent of amounts available for fiscal 1973. (H.J.R. 727)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Year	Statute	Major provisions
1974	Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriations Act, 1974 (P.L. 93-192)	An act making appropriations for the Department of HEW, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, with the exception of $400 million or not more than 5% that may be withheld from obligation and expenditure. (H.R. 8877).
1974	Education Funding and Guaranteed Loans (P.L. 93-269)	Provides that impounded fiscal 1973 and unexpended fiscal 1974 education funds shall be available during fiscal 1975, and also that college students with an adjusted family income of $15,000 or less may borrow up to $2,000 on an interest-subsidy guaranteed student loan without having to prove financial need.
1974	Envioronmental Education Act (P.L. 93-278)	Extends the 1970 Act to 1977 with $30 million authorization over three years. It re-establishes the Advisory Council and makes the Commissioner's power to abolish it subject to veto by either Chamber of Congress.

Federal Education Appropriations FY 1974

The two-year confrontation between the Administration and Congress concerning education was terminated on December 19, 1973, with the President signing into law H.R. 8877 (P.L. 93-192), appropriating $32,926,796,000 for fiscal 1974 for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies. The appropriation allocates $6,210,986,000 for education including $75 million for the National Institute of Education. A key amendment to the bill, opposed by NEA, allows the President to withhold up to $400 million, or not more than 5 percent of the amount specified for any single program, from obligation and expenditure. If the discretion to withhold funds is fully exercised, the amounts provided in the bill will exceed the budget request for the Education Division by $758 million. (See Table 23.)

The bill contains a "hold harmless" proviso for distribution of funds under Title I-A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act: No State shall receive less than 100 percent and no more than 120 percent of the amounts it received in FY 1973. Within each state, no local education agency shall receive less than 90 percent of the amounts it received in FY 1973, with no ceiling. There will be no further appropriations for Title I until the basic law is amended to remove the inequities created by population shifts revealed by the 1970 census. The state-by-state allocations of formula grants for FY 1974 federal education funds are shown in Table 24.

Table 25 gives a categorical listing of selected programs and FY 1974 funding levels administered by the U.S. Office of Education. See *American Education*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Education Division, March 1974 for further listings.

Fiscal 1973 Impounded Funds

On the same day the President signed the FY 1974 Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill, he declared his intention to release approximately $1.1 billion in formerly impounded FY 1973 funds for health and education programs.

On April 18, 1974, the President signed the carry-over funds bill H.R. 12253 (P.L. 93-269) which allows school districts to spend released impounded 1973 and appropriated 1974 funds through June 30, 1975. More than $500 million in education monies will be allocated in compliance with the various Court decisions as follows: ESEA Title I, $225 million; ESEA Title II, $10 million; ESEA Title III, $25 million; ESEA Title V, $15 million; NDEA Title III-A, $48 million; Education of the Handicapped, $12.5 million; Vocational Education, $77 million; Adult Education, $23.7 million; Library Services and Construction, $51.7 million; and Title VI of the Higher Education Act, $12.5 million. Table 26 shows the amount of released funds impounded in fiscal 1973 for formula grant programs by state.

The National Association of Attorneys General conducted a tracking system and on January 31, 1974, compiled a list of 68 court cases seeking declaratory judgment and injunctive relief for release of funds appropriated by Congress for FY 1973. Louis Fisher, Government and General Research Division, Library of Congress, also published, on March 15, 1974, a summary and analysis of the findings and conclusions in these court decisions.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 23.—FEDERAL EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1974

Item	1974 Budget request	1974 Conference agreement	Effect of $400,000,000 reduction
1	2	3	4
Elementary and secondary education:			
1. Aid to school districts:			
(a) Educationally deprived children	1,585,185,000	1,810,000,000	1,719,500,000
(b) Supplementary services:			
(1) State plan programs	126,306,000	126,306,000	126,306,000
(2) Special programs and projects	20,087,000	20,087,000	20,087,000
Subtotal	146,393,000	146,393,000	146,393,000
Subtotal	1,731,578,000	1,956,393,000	1,856,893,000
2. Strengthening State departments of education:			
(a) General support	...	36,500,000	34,675,000
(b) Comprehensive planning and evaluation	...	5,000,000	4,750,000
Subtotal	...	41,500,000	39,425,000
3. Bilingual education	35,000,000	53,000,000	50,350,000
4. Follow Through	41,000,000	41,000,000	41,000,000
5. Equipment and minor remodeling	...	30,000,000	28,500,000
Total	1,807,578,000	2,121,893,000	2,025,168,000
School assistance in Federally affected areas:			
1. Maintenance and operations:			
(a) "A" Category payments	232,000,000	217,820,000	217,820,000
(b) "B" Category and other payments	...	331,680,000	315,096,000
(c) Payments to other Federal agencies	41,500,000	41,500,000	41,500,000
Subtotal	273,500,000	591,000,000	574,416,000
2. Construction	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000
Total	292,500,000	610,000,000	593,416,000
Emergency school aid:			
1. Special projects			
(a) Metropolitan area projects	12,447,000	...	...
(b) Bilingual education projects	9,958,000	9,958,000	9,958,000
(c) Educational television	7,468,000	7,468,000	7,468,000
(d) Special programs and projects	12,447,000	12,447,000	12,447,000
(e) Evaluation	2,489,000	2,489,000	2,489,000
Subtotal	44,809,000	32,362,000	32,362,000
2. State apportionment:			
(a) Pilot programs	37,341,000	37,341,000	37,341,000
(b) Special programs and projects	19,915,000	19,915,000	19,915,000
(c) General grants to local educational agencies	146,875,000	146,875,000	146,875,000
Subtotal	204,131,000	204,131,000	204,131,000
3. Training and advisory services	21,700,000	21,700,000	21,700,000
Total	270,640,000	258,193,000	258,193,000
Education for the handicapped:			
1. State grant program	37,500,000	50,000,000	47,500,000
2. Special target programs:			
(a) Deaf-blind projects	10,000,000	14,795,000	14,055,000
(b) Early childhood projects	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
(c) Specific learning disabilities	3,250,000	3,250,000	3,250,000
(d) Regional resource centers	7,243,000	7,243,000	7,243,000
Subtotal	32,493,000	37,288,000	36,548,000
3. Innovation and development	9,916,000	9,916,000	9,916,000
4. Technology and communications:			
(a) Media services and captioned films	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
(b) Recruitment and information	500,000	500,000	500,000
Subtotal	13,500,000	13,500,000	13,500,000

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 23.—FEDERAL EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1974 (Continued)

Item	1974 Budget request	1974 Conference agreement	Effect of $400,000,000 reduction
1	2	3	4
5. Special education and manpower development	37,700,000	41,700,000	39,615,000
Total	131,109,000	152,404,000	147,079,000
Occupational, vocational and adult education:			
1. Grants to States for vocational education:			
(a) Basic vocational education programs:			
(1) Annual appropriation	376,682,000	426,682,000	405,347,000
(2) National advisory councils	330,000	330,000	330,000
Subtotal	377,012,000	427,012,000	405,677,000
(b) Programs for students with special needs	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
(c) Consumer and homemaking education	25,625,000	32,625,000	30,994,000
(d) Work-study	6,000,000	8,262,000	7,849,000
(e) Cooperative education	19,500,000	19,500,000	19,500,000
(f) State advisory councils	2,690,000	3,204,000	3,044,000
Subtotal	450,827,000	510,603,000	487,064,000
2. Vocational research:			
(a) Innovation	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
(b) Curriculum development	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
(c) Research Grants to States	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Subtotal	38,000,000	38,000,000	38,000,000
3. Career education	14,000,000	...	...
4. Adult education:			
(a) Grants to States	51,300,000	56,300,000	53,485,000
(b) Special projects	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
(c) Teacher training	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Subtotal	61,300,000	66,300,000	63,485,000
Total	564,127,000	614,903,000	588,549,000
Higher education:			
1. Student assistance:			
(a) Grants and work-study:			
(1) Basic opportunity grants	959,000,000	500,000,000	475,000,000
(2) Supplementary opportunity grants	...	210,300,000	210,300,000
(3) Work-study	250,000,000	270,200,000	270,200,000
(4) State student incentive grants	...	20,000,000	19,000,000
Subtotal	1,209,000,000	1,000,500,000	974,500,000
(b) Cooperative education	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000
(c) Subsidized insured loans:			
Interest on insured loans	310,000,000	310,000,000	310,000,000
(d) Direct loans:			
(1) Federal capital contributions	...	286,000,000	286,000,000
(2) Loans to institutions	...	2,000,000	2,000,000
(3) Teacher cancellations	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Subtotal	5,000,000	293,000,000	293,000,000
Subtotal	1,534,750,000	1,614,250,000	1,588,250,000
2. Special programs for the disadvantaged:			
(a) Talent Search	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
(b) Special services in college	26,000,000	26,000,000	26,000,000
(c) Upward Bound	38,331,000	38,331,000	38,331,000
Subtotal	70,331,000	70,331,000	70,331,000
3. Institutional assistance:			
(a) Strengthening developing institutions	99,992,000	99,992,000	99,992,000
(b) Construction:			
(1) Subsidized loans	31,425,000	31,425,000	31,425,000
(c) Language training and area studies	1,360,000	13,360,000	12,693,000

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 23. FEDERAL EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1974 (Continued)

Item	1974 Budget request	1974 Conference agreement	Effect of $400,000,000 reduction
1	2	3	4
(d) University community services	...	15,000,000	14,250,000
(e) Aid to land-grant colleges:			
(1) Annual appropriation	...	10,000,000	9,500,000
(f) State post-secondary education commissions	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
(g) Veterans cost-of-construction	...	25,000,000	23,750,000
Subtotal	135,777,000	197,777,000	194,610,000
4. College personnel development:			
(a) College teacher fellowships	5,806,000	5,806,000	5,806,000
(b) Fellowships for disadvantaged	750,000	750,000	750,000
(c) Ellender fellowships	500,000	500,000	500,000
Subtotal	7,056,000	7,056,000	7,056,000
Total	1,747,914,000	1,889,414,000	1,860,247,000
Library resources:			
1. Public libraries:			
(a) Services	...	49,209,000	46,749,000
Subtotal	...	49,209,000	46,749,000
2. School library resources	...	95,000,000	90,250,000
3. College library resources:			
(a) College library resources	...	10,500,000	9,975,000
(b) Librarian training	...	3,000,000	2,850,000
(c) Library demonstrations	...	1,500,000	1,425,000
Subtotal	...	15,000,000	14,250,000
4. Undergraduate instructional equipment	...	12,500,000	11,875,000
Total	...	171,709,000	163,124,000
Educational development:			
1. Education professions development:			
(a) Teacher corps	37,500,000	37,500,000	37,500,000
(b) Elementary and secondary development:			
(1) Urban-rural	9,552,000	12,135,000	11,529,000
(2) Career opportunities	21,353,000	23,572,000	22,394,000
(3) Categorical programs	...	8,841,000	8,399,000
(4) Exceptional children	...	4,112,000	3,907,000
Subtotal	30,875,000	48,660,000	46,229,000
(c) Vocational education	...	11,860,000	11,286,000
(d) New careers in education	...	300,000	286,000
(e) Higher education:			
(1) Institutes	...	...	...
(2) Fellowships	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Subtotal	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Subtotal	70,475,000	100,420,000	97,383,000
2. National priority programs:			
(a) Educational technology demonstrations:			
(1) Educational broadcasting facilities	13,000,000	16,500,000	15,675,000
(2) Sesame Street—Electric Company	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Subtotal	16,000,000	19,500,000	18,675,000
(b) Drug abuse education	3,000,000	6,000,000	5,700,000
(c) Right to read	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
(d) Environmental education	...	2,000,000	1,900,000
(e) Nutrition and health	...	2,000,000	1,900,000
(f) Dropout prevention	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
(g) Ethnic heritage studies	...	2,500,000	2,375,000
Subtotal	35,000,000	48,000,000	46,550,000

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 23.—FEDERAL EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1974 (Continued)

Item	1974 Budget request	1974 Conference agreement	Effect of $400,000,000 reduction
1	2	3	4
3. Data systems improvement:			
(a) Educational statistics:			
(1) Surveys and special studies	7,400,000	4,250,000	4,250,000
(2) Common core of data	500,000	...	...
Subtotal	7,900,000	4,250,000	4,250,000
(b) National achievement study	7,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
Subtotal	14,900,000	8,750,000	8,750,000
Total	120,375,000	157,170,000	152,683,000
Educational activities overseas:			
Special foreign currency program	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Student loan insurance fund	57,883,000	57,883,000	57,883,000
Higher educational facilities loan & insurance fund:			
1. Participation sales insufficiencies	2,948,000	2,948,000	2,948,000
Salaries and expenses:			
1. Program administration	76,366,000	76,166,000	79,166,000
2. Planning and evaluation	10,205,000	5,205,000	5,205,000
3. General program dissemination	750,000	...	...
4. Advisory committees	797,000	524,000	524,000
5. Indian Education	...	1,852,000	1,759,000
Total	88,118,000	86,747,000	86,654,000
Subtotal, Office of Education	5,086,192,000	6,124,264,000	5,936,933,000
National Institute of Education	162,197,000	75,000,000	75,000,000
Total, Education Division	5,265,241,000	6,210,986,000	6,023,666,000

SOURCE: *Congressional Record*, November 30, 1973; p. H10383-H10385.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 24.—STATE-BY-STATE ALLOCATIONS FY 1974 FEDERAL EDUCATION FUNDS

State or Outlying area	NDEA III-A[1]	HEA VI-A[1] I - Equipment	HEA-VI-A[1] II - CCTV	ESEA Title I-A	ESEA Title I-B[1]	ESEA Title II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	$26,250,000	$10,450,000	$1,425,000	$1,653,758,769	$17,855,113	$90,250,000
Alabama	601,040	158,370	21,596	36,493,796	00	1,417,852
Alaska	46,093	9,499	1,295	4,599,585	493,314	146,657
Arizona	283,906	130,071	17,737	11,316,883	00	833,587
Arkansas	316,892	82,680	11,274	23,387,445	00	804,423
California	2,022,468	1,228,952	167,584	136,427,683	160,932	8,536,517
Colorado	308,533	158,282	21,584	14,303,375	44,160	1,026,488
Connecticut	273,152	131,945	17,992	16,660,633	313,295	1,335,140
Delaware	68,425	29,159	3,976	3,623,451	44,436	260,008
Florida	801,383	304,961	41,586	40,099,379	00	2,704,985
Georgia	719,417	182,687	24,912	42,996,362	00	1,911,403
Hawaii	100,573	46,390	6,326	4,552,104	00	360,767
Idaho	123,586	49,600	6,764	4,059,825	00	327,988
Illinois	1,170,627	497,382	67,825	85,100,772	00	4,876,093
Indiana	698,869	248,014	33,820	22,524,739	125,796	2,307,156
Iowa	383,739	152,969	20,859	15,830,088	724,284	1,255,562
Kansas	284,277	135,086	18,421	11,756,126	00	930,912
Kentucky	510,055	144,646	19,724	33,406,748	00	1,356,508
Louisiana	665,617	183,096	24,968	34,746,526	1,000,433	1,669,590
Maine	151,626	45,697	6,231	6,544,253	447,714	463,249
Maryland	478,438	164,138	22,382	25,902,529	325,682	1,787,959
Massachusetts	571,303	354,591	48,353	32,244,298	00	2,429,112
Michigan	1,173,929	437,329	59,636	69,588,672	2,678,267	4,198,424
Minnesota	555,186	204,464	27,881	22,761,444	2,346,017	1,777,743
Mississippi	414,274	118,558	16,167	38,128,416	00	936,130
Missouri	593,798	232,233	31,668	26,381,108	00	2,021,406
Montana	115,822	41,615	5,675	4,351,094	256,827	326,976
Nebraska	199,992	85,915	11,716	8,066,433	00	643,619
Nevada	54,435	15,165	2,068	1,547,647	00	230,488
New Hampshire	99,440	42,087	5,739	2,880,038	00	335,975
New Jersey	704,875	228,710	31,188	60,819,858	1,277,454	3,085,657
New Mexico	203,849	63,924	8,717	9,079,256	299,317	516,306
New York	1,487,171	839,935	114,537	235,837,947	2,678,267	7,423,067
North Carolina	786,782	259,995	35,454	56,954,769	00	2,037,649
North Dakota	108,710	44,283	6,039	5,390,468	00	270,752
Ohio	1,379,208	469,675	64,047	53,553,511	00	4,775,569
Oklahoma	352,439	155,960	21,267	18,879,323	00	1,086,694
Oregon	266,046	146,421	19,966	12,440,147	652,371	872,473
Pennsylvania	1,354,415	509,990	69,544	78,037,822	630,042	5,000,836
Rhode Island	98,994	57,350	7,820	5,764,350	00	401,728
South Carolina	467,538	113,920	15,535	32,804,677	00	1,141,558
South Dakota	113,209	44,302	6,041	6,047,983	101,179	303,545
Tennessee	601,447	198,730	27,100	33,569,995	00	1,587,853
Texas	1,691,985	584,235	79,668	95,078,083	00	4,979,429
Utah	199,440	114,246	15,579	5,391,105	198,953	528,228
Vermont	65,432	33,444	4,561	3,051,586	366,412	206,217
Virginia	644,974	198,333	27,045	34,648,453	00	1,928,041
Washington	407,302	215,423	29,376	19,255,383	946,568	1,461,184
West Virginia	266,922	92,243	12,579	18,477,097	65,907	710,237
Wisconsin	632,756	264,946	36,129	22,164,345	1,513,569	2,086,738
Wyoming	51,026	20,885	2,848	1,806,185	163,917	152,533
District of Columbia	53,585	71,280	9,720	12,637,641	00	279,769
American Samoa	25,000	671	92		00	30,000
Guam	25,000	3,820	521		00	74,769
Puerto Rico	397,756	100,115	13,652	51,787,333[3]	00	1,828,294
Virgin Islands	25,000	1,387	189		00	66,339
Trust Territory	25,000	196	27		00	86,589
B.I.A.[2]	27,244	00	00		00	125,229

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 24.—STATE-BY-STATE ALLOCATIONS FY 1974 FEDERAL EDUCATION FUNDS (Continued)

ESEA Title III	ESEA Title V-A	ESEA Title V-C	Handicapped (State Grants)	Voc. Ed. Basic Grants	Voc. Ed. Special Needs	Voc. Ed. Consumer & Homemaking	State or Outlying Area
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$146,168,000	$32,941,250	$4,750,000	$47,500,000	$412,508,455	$20,000,000	$30,994,000	Total
2,449,468	592,120	83,738	802,862	8,462,395	410,085	635,724	Alabama
539,162	288,664	40,748	200,000	553,162	26,806	41,555	Alaska
1,425,868	448,433	61,728	377,063	4,015,940	194,611	301,691	Arizona
1,483,609	447,080	62,934	425,283	4,499,122	218,026	337,990	Arkansas
12,658,631	2,187,405	311,266	4,361,391	34,929,859	1,692,691	2,624,047	California
1,670,727	490,477	67,349	516,770	4,865,496	235,781	365,513	Colorado
2,119,208	533,505	78,063	654,995	4,616,707	223,724	346,822	Connecticut
681,038	309,946	44,080	200,000	970,051	47,009	72,873	Delaware
4,337,343	874,667	131,657	1,380,063	13,568,396	657,521	1,019,303	Florida
3,168,026	712,796	99,679	1,071,928	10,856,878	526,122	815,605	Georgia
809,352	330,392	47,209	200,000	1,435,166	69,547	107,815	Hawaii
787,531	331,006	46,491	200,000	1,783,328	86,419	133,970	Idaho
7,241,045	1,253,452	187,960	2,449,176	18,227,429	883,296	1,369,306	Illinois
3,558,086	770,546	107,535	1,193,974	10,665,305	516,838	801,213	Indiana
2,028,533	527,658	75,245	634,995	5,859,433	283,947	440,180	Iowa
1,664,413	464,795	67,078	500,175	4,575,798	221,742	343,750	Kansas
2,268,436	555,969	80,880	737,128	7,927,385	384,160	595,531	Kentucky
2,643,652	610,934	86,528	897,468	9,158,353	443,811	688,006	Louisiana
938,488	356,769	50,216	223,595	2,312,948	112,085	173,757	Maine
2,729,393	640,769	90,781	890,413	7,206,062	349,204	541,344	Maryland
3,740,901	753,894	114,551	1,234,411	10,032,411	486,159	753,655	Massachusetts
6,026,892	1,183,398	158,352	2,092,865	16,891,829	818,574	1,268,972	Michigan
2,707,542	637,366	88,790	893,353	7,891,817	382,436	592,860	Minnesota
1,726,634	475,708	66,983	545,653	5,563,298	269,597	417,934	Mississippi
3,145,843	683,359	100,397	1,016,772	9,586,984	464,583	720,206	Missouri
778,266	328,024	46,125	200,000	1,627,264	78,857	122,245	Montana
1,228,975	392,905	56,934	319,579	3,071,651	148,852	230,752	Nebraska
638,079	307,917	43,417	200,000	798,977	38,719	60,022	Nevada
782,786	322,173	46,775	200,000	1,558,184	75,509	117,056	New Hampshire
4,687,547	882,795	135,449	1,520,261	11,314,376	548,292	849,974	New Jersey
1,002,483	372,970	50,663	249,853	2,619,802	126,955	196,808	New Mexico
11,317,079	1,732,748	285,031	3,780,074	27,186,917	1,317,471	2,042,372	New York
3,445,821	747,643	106,370	1,180,908	12,792,009	619,897	960,979	North Carolina
731,658	313,900	45,015	200,000	1,556,006	75,403	116,893	North Dakota
7,043,933	1,278,293	181,960	2,415,753	20,921,022	1,013,827	1,571,659	Ohio
1,833,574	516,218	71,724	554,652	5,925,792	287,162	445,165	Oklahoma
1,574,962	454,328	65,480	457,842	4,486,204	217,400	337,019	Oregon
7,533,983	1,249,677	197,698	2,507,390	22,762,566	1,103,066	1,710,001	Pennsylvania
885,353	333,352	49,498	203,971	1,913,720	92,739	143,765	Rhode Island
1,933,956	525,845	72,171	636,848	6,857,791	332,327	515,181	South Carolina
759,238	322,663	45,638	200,000	1,651,573	80,034	124,072	South Dakota
2,685,524	630,490	90,604	874,558	9,541,343	462,371	716,778	Tennessee
7,439,733	1,435,061	191,291	2,603,529	25,472,710	1,234,400	1,913,595	Texas
1,018,080	381,712	51,340	271,693	2,840,131	137,631	213,360	Utah
614,620	297,473	42,658	200,000	1,023,256	49,587	76,870	Vermont
3,155,554	704,669	100,438	1,059,202	10,439,095	505,875	784,220	Virginia
2,373,199	591,588	83,128	766,739	6,827,023	330,835	512,870	Washington
1,368,140	422,750	60,455	382,548	4,185,719	202,839	314,444	West Virginia
3,087,703	673,500	97,092	1,030,782	9,384,839	454,787	705,021	Wisconsin
552,486	289,525	41,100	200,000	734,611	35,598	55,186	Wyoming
760,407	313,098	46,708	200,000	1,197,578	58,035	89,966	District of Columbia
188,128	73,165	8,119	70,000	66,865	10,000	10,000	American Samoa
262,424	80,264	9,227	115,000	213,214	10,333	16,017	Guam
3,144,454	345,313	59,517	728,495	6,723,560	325,823	505,097	Puerto Rico
210,427	77,445	8,796	115,000	140,508	10,000	10,556	Virgin Islands
282,758	82,638	9,341	115,000	218,778	10,602	16,435	Trust Territory
296,649	00	00	240,000	00	00	00	B.I.A.[2]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 24. STATE-BY-STATE ALLOCATIONS FY 1974 FEDERAL EDUCATION FUNDS (Continued)

State or Outlying Area	Voc. Ed. Work-Study	Voc. Ed. State Ad. Councils	Adult Education	Public Libraries Library Services[5]	Public Libraries Interlibrary Cooperation[6]	Impact Aid[7]
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total	$7,849,000	$3,044,000	$53,286,000	$44,155,500	$2,593,500.	$574,416,000
Alabama	136,999	59,686	1,353,404	759,993	47,893	9,670,000
Alaska	12,636	35,265	178,197	250,266	40,708	27,725,000
Arizona	71,825	35,265	450,682	499,027	44,215	14,517,000
Arkansas	72,157	35,265	785,866	513,320	44,416	3,192,000
California	748,504	105,796	3,424,048	3,457,820	85,916	79,527,000
Colorado	90,778	35,265	481,016	565,674	45,154	12,710,000
Connecticut	107,404	35,265	706,547	692,704	46,994	4,081,000
Delaware	21,281	35,265	240,054	289,772	41,265	2,365,000
Florida	238,085	95,701	1,565,046	1,328,176	55,901	18,152,000
Georgia	180,891	76,577	1,713,940	949,013	50,557	16,594,000
Hawaii	31,589	35,265	272,771	326,870	41,788	12,047,000
Idaho	30,259	35,265	260,917	318,358	41,668	3,394,000
Illinois	405,343	105,796	2,271,708	1,995,768	65,310	13,798,000
Indiana	200,510	75,225	1,157,106	1,042,158	51,869	3,358,000
Iowa	108,402	41,327	646,525	659,300	46,473	1,996,000
Kansas	87,786	35,265	528,113	562,462	45,109	8,863,000
Kentucky	128,021	55,915	1,148,538	726,108	47,415	8,878,000
Louisiana	150,965	64,595	1,599,212	793,075	48,359	3,654,000
Maine	37,575	35,265	329,560	362,522	42,291	3,384,000
Maryland	148,304	50,825	911,271	843,502	49,070	28,279,000
Massachusetts	209,488	70,760	1,149,659	1,125,345	53,042	13,941,000
Michigan	352,139	105,796	1,853,982	1,644,708	60,362	6,212,000
Minnesota	150,300	55,662	795,894	819,895	48,737	3,293,000
Mississippi	93,106	39,238	1,054,146	561,338	45,093	3,127,000
Missouri	173,243	67,618	1,142,178	957,524	50,667	8,693,000
Montana	28,264	35,265	257,738	314,022	41,607	6,867,000
Nebraska	57,859	35,265	393,938	442,176	43,413	5,704,000
Nevada	17,291	35,265	212,052	281,903	41,154	3,776,000
New Hampshire	27,267	35,265	269,677	321,731	41,716	2,435,000
New Jersey	250,056	79,803	1,592,304	1,373,143	56,534	14,062,000
New Mexico	43,228	35,265	344,103	367,821	42,365	15,510,000
New York	626,469	105,796	3,861,411	3,146,747	81,532	17,954,000
North Carolina	209,156	90,224	1,898,912	1,028,346	51,675	16,397,000
North Dakota	26,269	35,265	258,597	300,853	41,421	6,326,000
Ohio	406,008	105,796	2,221,661	1,924,624	64,307	10,293,000
Oklahoma	97,429	41,795	667,537	617,546	45,885	11,637,000
Oregon	81,468	35,265	503,915	543,512	44,842	3,760,000
Pennsylvania	428,619	105,796	2,634,898	2,111,235	66,937	8,142,000
Rhode Island	35,580	35,265	349,250	354,010	42,171	4,682,000
South Carolina	113,390	48,369	1,190,918	622,845	45,960	10,393,000
South Dakota	27,932	35,265	264,748	308,241	41,526	6,470,000
Tennessee	150,965	67,296	1,403,582	841,414	49,040	6,660,000
Texas	446,243	105,796	3,205,110	2,035,274	65,867	32,594,000
Utah	48,216	35,265	283,259	375,851	42,478	7,843,000
Vermont	17,624	35,265	216,308	272,910	41,028	114,000
Virginia	184,217	73,629	1,436,435	958,006	50,683	36,300,000
Washington	133,008	48,151	685,864	752,766	47,791	14,951,000
West Virginia	66,837	35,265	613,710	483,931	44,002	549,000
Wisconsin	173,243	66,192	956,491	918,339	50,124	1,984,000
Wyoming	13,301	35,265	190,996	254,442	40,767	2,743,000
District of Columbia	26,934	35,265	286,486	320,928	41,704	3,763,000
American Samoa	1,205	35,265	42,629	44,362	10,061	00
Guam	3,426	35,265	74,601	53,650	10,192	2,871,000
Puerto Rico	113,858	47,422	820,604	635,538	46,139	8,051,000
Virgin Islands	2,115	35,265	42,629	50,032	10,141	105,000
Trust Territory	3,933	35,265	85,257	54,604	10,206	00
B.I.A.[2]	00	00	00	00	00	00

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 24

SOURCE: *Justifications of Appropriation Estimates for Committee on Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1975*, Vol. V and VI, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Education Division.

[1]Matching program. NDEA III-A figures shown are for equipment and materials only.
In addition to these amounts each state receives funds for NDEA III Administration.
FY 1974 NDEA III Administration for all states totals $2 million. Grand total for NDEA III equipment, materials and administration: $28,250,000.

[2]Bureau of Indian Affairs.

[3]To be alloted among American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Trust Territories, Virgin Islands and the BIA.

[4]ESEA Title I-C state-by-state figures are not available until the end of the fiscal year.

[5]The Public Library Construction program was not funded for FY 1974. The Public Libraries Library Services program is a matching program.

[6]Distribution of $2.5 million with a minimum allotment of $40,000 to the 50 states, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

[7]The Impact Aid figures shown here are estimated totals. The totals are: the sum of A's at 100% ($122 million), A's at 90% ($95.82 million), B's at approximately 63% ($307.096 million), plus $49.5 million under other provisions. For a complete state-by-state breakdown, ask NAVA Education Department.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 25.–SELECTED OFFICE OF EDUCATION–ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1974

Type of assistance	Authorizing legislation	Purpose	Appropriation (dollars)	Who may apply	Where to apply
1	2	3	4	5	6
A–For Elementary and Secondary Education Programs					
Bilingual education	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title VII	To develop and operate programs for children aged 3–18 who have limited English-speaking ability	30,350,000	Local education agencies or institutions of higher education applying jointly with local education agencies	OE Grant Application Control Center
Comprehensive planning and evaluation	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title V-C	To improve State and local comprehensive planning and evaluation of education programs	4,750,000	State and local education agencies	OE Division of State Assistance
Follow Through	Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (amended by PL 90-222)	To extend into primary grades the educational gains made by deprived children in Head Start or similar preschool programs	41,000,000	Local education or other agencies nominated by State education agencies in accordance with OE and OEO criteria	OE Division of Follow Through
Incentive grants	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I, Part B (amended by PL 91-230)	To encourage greater State and local expenditures for education	17,855,000	State education agencies that exceed the national effort index	OE Division of Compensatory Education
Innovative and exemplary programs–supplementary centers	Elementary and Secondary Act, Title III	To support innovative and exemplary projects	146,168,000	Local education agencies	State education agencies, or OE Division of Supplementary Centers and Services
Indian education	Indian Education Act (PL 92-318) Title IV, Part A	To aid local education agencies and Indian controlled schools on or near reservations meet the special educational needs of Indian children	25,000,000	Local education agencies and Indian controlled schools on or near reservations	OE Office of Indian Education
Programs for children in State institutions for the neglected and delinquent	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I (amended by PL 89-750)	To improve the education of delinquent and neglected children in State institutions	25,449,000	State parent agencies	State education agencies
Programs for disadvantaged children	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I (amended by PL 89-750)	To meet educational needs of deprived children	1,446,338,000	Local school districts	State education agencies
Programs for Indian children	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I (amended by PL 89-750)	To provide additional educational assistance to Indian children in federally operated schools	15,809,936	Bureau of Indian Affairs schools	Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior
Programs for migratory children	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I (amended by PL 89-750)	To meet educational needs of children of migratory farm workers	98,331,000	Local school districts	State education agencies
School library resources and instructional materials	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title II	To help provide school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials	90,250,000	Local education agencies	OE Division of Library Programs
Special grants to urban and rural school districts with high concentrations of poor children	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title IV, Part C (amended by PL 91-230)	To improve education of disadvantaged children	47,701,000	Local school districts	State education agencies

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 25.–SELECTED OFFICE OF EDUCATION–ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1974 (Continued)

Type of assistance	Authorizing legislation	Purpose	Appropriation (dollars)	Who may apply	Where to apply
1	2	3	4	5	6
A–For Elementary and Secondary Education Programs (continued)					
Special projects in Indian education	Indian Education Act (PL 92-318), Title IV, Parts B and C	To support planning, pilot, and demonstration projects for the improvement of educational opportunities for Indian children and to develop training programs for education personnel	15,000,000	Indian tribes, organizations, and institutions; State and local education agencies and federally supported elementary and secondary schools for Indian children	OE Office of Indian Education
State administration of ESEA Title I programs	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I (amended by PL 89-750)	To strengthen administration of ESEA, Title I	18,048,000	State education agencies	OE Division of Compensatory Education
Strengthening State education agencies	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title V-A	To improve leadership resources of State education agencies	34,675,000	State education agencies, combinations thereof, and public regional interstate commissions	OE Division of State Assistance
B–For Strengthening Organizational Resources					
State administration (of NDEA programs)	National Defense Education Act, Title III	To strengthen administration in State education agencies for supervisory and related services to elementary and secondary schools	2,000,000	State education agencies	OE Division of Library Programs
Instruction in nonpublic schools	National Defense Education Act, Title III, sec. 305	To provide interest-bearing loans to private schools to improve instruction of academic subjects	250,000	Nonprofit private elementary and secondary schools	OE Division of Library Programs
Instruction in public schools	National Defense Education Act, Title III	To strengthen instruction of academic subjects in public schools	26,250,000	State education agencies	OE Division of Library Programs
Educational personnel training and development	Education Professions Development Act (PL 90-35)	To support, broaden and strengthen training of teachers and other educational personnel	26,179,000	State and local education agencies, colleges, and universities	OE Division of Educational Systems Development
Teacher Corps	Education Professions Development Act, Part B-1	To improve educational opportunities for children of low income families and to improve the quality of programs of teacher education for noncertified and inexperienced teacher interns	37,500,000	Institutions of higher education, local education agencies and State education agencies	OE Teacher Corps Office
Special programs serving schools in low-income areas	Education Professions Development Act (PL 90-35)	To train or retrain persons for career ladder positions or for staff positions in urban and rural poverty schools; to introduce change in the ways in which teachers are trained and utilized	46,229,000	State and local education agencies, colleges, and universities	OE Division of Educational Systems Development
Educational broadcasting facilities	Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, as amended	To aid in the acquisition and installation of broadcast equipment for educational radio and TV	15,675,000	Nonprofit agencies, public colleges, State broadcast agencies, and education agencies	OE Division of Technology and Environmental Education
Projects in environmental education	Environmental Education Act of 1970 (PL 91-516)	To develop environmental and ecological awareness and problem-solving skills through education programs conducted by formal and nonformal educational organizations and institutions	1,900,000	Colleges and universities, postsecondary schools, local and State education agencies and other public and private nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations	OE Division of Technology and Environmental Education

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 25.–SELECTED OFFICE OF EDUCATION–ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1974 (Continued)

Type of assistance	Authorizing legislation	Purpose	Appropriation (dollars)	Who may apply	Where to apply
1	2	3	4	5	6
B–For Strengthening Organizational Resources (continued)					
Drug abuse education and related programs and activities	Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 (PL 91-527)	To organize and train drug education leadership teams at State and local levels; to provide technical assistance to these teams; to develop programs and leadership to combat causes of drug abuse	5,700,000	Institutions of higher education, State and local education agencies; public and private education or research agencies; institutions and organizations (Section 3); public or private nonprofit agencies, organizations, and institutions (Section 4)	OE Division of Drug Education, Nutrition, and Health Programs
C–For the Education of the Handicapped					
Deaf-blind centers	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-C (PL 91-230)	To develop centers and services for deaf-blind children and their parents	14,055,000	State education agencies, universities, medical centers, public or nonprofit agencies	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Educational Services
Early education for handicapped children	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-C (PL 91-230)	To develop model preschool and early education programs for handicapped children	12,000,000	Public agencies and private nonprofit agencies	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Educational Services
Information and recruitment for handicapped	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-D (PL 91-230)	To improve the recruitment of educational personnel and the dissemination of information on educational opportunities for the handicapped	500,000	Public agencies and private nonprofit agencies and organizations	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Educational Services
Media services and captioned film loan program (films)	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-F (PL 91-230)	To advance the handicapped through film and other media, including a captioned film loan service for cultural and educational enrichment of the deaf	13,000,000	State or local public agencies, schools, and organizations which serve the handicapped, their parents, employers, or potential employers	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Educational Services
Programs for children with specific learning disabilities	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-G (PL 91-230)	To provide for research, training of personnel and to establish model centers for the improvement of education of children with learning disabilities	3,250,000	Institutions of higher education, State and local education agencies, and other public and private nonprofit agencies	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Educational Services
Programs for the Handicapped (aid to States)	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-B (PL 91-230)	To strengthen educational and related services for handicapped children	47,500,000	State education agencies	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Educational Services
Programs for the handicapped in State supported schools	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I (PL 89-313, as amended)	To strengthen programs for children in State-supported schools	85,778,000	Eligible State agencies	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Educational Services
Personnel training for the education of the handicapped	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-D (PL 91-230)	To prepare and inform teachers and others who educate handicapped children	39,615,000	State education agencies, colleges, universities, and other appropriate nonprofit agencies	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Training Programs

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 25.–SELECTED OFFICE OF EDUCATION–ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1974 (Continued)

Type of assistance	Authorizing legislation	Purpose	Appropriation (dollars)	Who may apply	Where to apply
1	2	3	4	5	6
D–For Occupational, Adult and Vocational Education					
Occupational training and retraining	Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended	To train persons for work in fields where personnel shortages exist	145,000,000	Local school authorities (public, private, nonprofit)	State vocational education agency (information from OE Division of Manpower Development and Training)
Vocational programs	Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended	To maintain, extend, and improve vocational education programs; to develop programs in new occupations	494,227,000[1]	Public schools	State boards of vocational education (information from OE Division of Vocational and Technical Education)
E–For Desegregation Assistance and Impact Aid					
Cuban refugee education	Migration and Refugee Assistance Act	To help school systems meet the financial impact of Cuban refugee education	10,000,000 (est.)	School districts with significant numbers of Cuban refugee school-age children	OE Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas
Desegregation assistance to local education agencies	Civil Rights Act of 1964 Title IV	To aid school districts in hiring advisory specialists to train employees and provide technical assistance in matters related to desegregation	21,700,000[2]	School districts	OE Office of School Desegregation Programs
Desegregation assistance (nonprofit organizations)	Emergency School Aid Act, Title VII (PL 92-318)	To give aid to community based efforts in support of school district E.S.A.A. programs	19,915,000	Nonprofit organizations and groups of organizations (public or private)	HEW Regional Offices
Desegregation assistance (basic grants)	Emergency School Aid Act, Title VII (PL 92-318)	To aid school districts to eliminate or reduce minority group isolation	146,875,000	Local public school districts	HEW Regional Offices
Desegregation assistance (pilot projects)	Emergency School Aid Act, Title VII (PL 92-318)	To help school districts provide special educational assistance in minority group isolated schools	37,341,000	Local public school districts	HEW Regional Offices
Desegregation assistance (bilingual-bicultural programs)	Emergency School Aid Act, Title VII (PL 92-318)	To help school districts provide bilingual programs to reduce isolation of minority language groups	9,958,000	Local public school districts	HEW Regional Offices
School maintenance and operation	School Aid to Federally Impacted and Major Disaster Areas (PL 874)	To aid school districts on which Federal activities or major disasters have placed a financial burden	225,820,000	Local school districts	OE Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas
F–For Teachers and Student Assistance					
Teacher exchange	Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act	To promote international understanding and professional competence by exchange of teachers between the U.S. and foreign nations	1,320,000 (includes funds contributed by foreign governments on a cost-sharing basis)	Elementary and secondary school teachers, college instructors, and assistant professors	OE Division of International Education

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 25.–SELECTED OFFICE OF EDUCATION–ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1974 (Continued)

Type of assistance	Authorizing legislation	Purpose	Appropriation (dollars)	Who may apply	Where to apply
1	2	3	4	5	6
F–For Teachers and Student Assistance (Continued)					
Ellender Fellowships	PL 92-506	To assist the Close Up Foundation of Washington, D.C., to carry out its program of increasing the understanding of the Federal Government among secondary school students, and the communities they represent	500,000	Economically disadvantaged secondary school students and secondary school teachers	The Close Up Foundation 1660 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
G–For Research					
Handicapped research and related activities	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-E (PL 91-230)	To promote new knowledge and teaching techniques applicable to the education of the handicapped	9,566,000	State or local education agencies and private educational organizations or research groups	OE's Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Innovation and Development
Physical education and recreation for the handicapped	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-E (PL 91-230)	To perform research in areas of physical education and recreation for handicapped children	350,000	State or local education agencies, public or nonprofit private educational or research agencies and organizations	OE Bureau of Programs for Innovation and Development
Vocational education curriculum development	Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended, Part "I"	To develop standards for curriculum development in all occupational fields and promote the development and dissemination of materials for use in teaching occupational subjects	4,000,000	State and local education agencies, private institutions and organizations	OE Application Control Center, Office of Adult, Vocational, Technical and Manpower Education
Vocational education research (developing new careers and occupations)	Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended, Part C	To develop new vocational education careers and to disseminate information about them	9,000,000	Education agencies, private institutions and organizations	OE Application Control Center, Office of Adult, Vocational, Technical, and Manpower Education
Vocational education research (innovative projects)	Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended, Part D	To develop, establish and operate exemplary and innovative projects to serve as models for vocational education programs	8,000,000	State boards of education	OE Office of Adult, Vocational, Technical and Manpower Education, Division of Research and Demonstration
Vocational education research (meeting vocational needs of youth)	Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended, Part C	To develop programs that meet the special vocational needs of youths with academic and socioeconomic handicaps	9,000,000	Education agencies, private institutions and organizations	State boards of education
Vocational education research (relating school curriculums to careers)	Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended, Part D	To stimulate the development of new methods for relating school work to occupational fields and public education to manpower agencies	8,000,000	State boards of education, local education agencies	DHEW Regional Offices

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 25.–SELECTED OFFICE OF EDUCATION–ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1974 (Continued)

Type of assistance	Authorizing legislation	Purpose	Appropriation (dollars)	Who may apply	Where to apply
1	2	3	4	5	6
H–For Construction					
Public schools	School Aid to Federally Impacted and Major Disaster Areas (PL 815)	Aid school districts in providing minimum school facilities in federally impacted and disaster areas	19,000,000	Local school districts	DHEW Regional Offices
Vocational facilities	Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965	Construct area vocational education facilities in the Appalachian region	24,000,000	State education agencies in Appalachian region	OE Division of Vocational and Technical Education

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. "Guide to OE-Administered Programs, Fiscal Year 1974." *American Education* 10: 27-34; March 1974.

[1] At least ten percent for handicapped.

[2] Represents total funding figure for Title IV of Civil Rights Act.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 26.—IMPOUNDED FUNDS IN FISCAL YEAR 1973 RELEASED BY PROGRAMS AND STATES

States	ESEA Title I-A	ESEA Title I-B	ESEA Title I-C	ESEA Title II	ESEA Title III	ESEA Title V-A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	$181,822,886	$9,794,645	$33,198,326	$10,000,000	$25,000,000	$9,500,000
Alabama	5,801,089	...	1,205,166	157,645	425,868	171,005
Alaska	288,172	217,479	48,133	15,477	36,763	82,736
Arizona	981,984	...	98,635	88,050	205,426	126,505
Arkansas	3,391,038	...	646,942	89,967	216,411	129,401
California	13,651,134	...	2,659,583	955,598	2,367,805	636,835
Colorado	1,246,819	8,632	176,180	111,478	252,003	139,956
Connecticut	1,541,321	...	196,891	147,453	360,300	153,603
Delaware	291,459	61,670	...	28,478	63,748	89,173
District of Columbia	1,303,221	...	366,256	31,697	78,846	90,750
Florida	3,362,925	...	605,469	291,372	784,970	246,781
Georgia	5,053,177	...	1,222,625	213,880	562,549	206,745
Hawaii	441,527	3,716	134,775	39,523	88,156	95,002
Idaho	347,170	...	...	35,991	84,005	95,208
Illinois	8,488,643	...	1,687,855	537,202	1,337,297	359,799
Indiana	2,392,264	45,999	185,834	256,728	636,744	222,876
Iowa	1,817,595	779,597	94,889	140,942	334,956	153,348
Kansas	1,348,633	...	157,519	105,243	250,800	135,363
Kentucky	5,074,693	...	981,117	150,262	391,433	160,296
Louisiana	3,789,265	473,640	938,975	183,905	462,804	175,528
Maine	731,408	213,909	52,151	51,182	112,720	102,794
Maryland	2,510,727	...	423,018	197,642	479,115	184,518
Massachusetts	3,050,833	...	448,858	265,355	671,517	215,119
Michigan	6,722,300	1,469,408	1,014,128	460,727	1,106,347	338,389
Minnesota	2,635,702	1,469,408	449,359	198,912	474,958	185,077
Mississippi	6,249,514	...	1,255,472	105,164	262,637	138,050
Missouri	2,905,490	...	566,877	227,693	558,329	199,514
Montana	344,702	236,089	13,480	36,139	82,243	94,524
Nebraska	937,696	...	119,225	70,928	167,974	113,069
Nevada	136,817	...	...	25,157	55,577	88,542
New Hampshire	253,791	...	1,313	36,299	83,103	92,339
New Jersey	5,373,140	407,670	1,140,669	339,676	851,583	253,365
New Mexico	2,259,106	376,468	175,374	56,781	124,892	107,260
New York	24,369,051	1,469,408	5,902,244	815,951	2,112,622	496,139
North Carolina	6,595,494	...	1,539,202	229,934	615,391	218,098
North Dakota	501,008	...	78,109	30,597	73,377	90,910
Ohio	5,341,095	...	918,213	528,283	1,299,803	368,196
Oklahoma	2,177,647	...	460,003	121,252	282,978	149,315
Oregon	1,074,220	448,463	94,563	97,275	233,786	131,374
Pennsylvania	8,040,642	...	1,466,999	552,797	1,393,018	359,977
Rhode Island	603,086	...	97,527	44,106	102,614	95,909
South Carolina	4,943,938	...	1,012,512	125,037	308,523	150,634
South Dakota	804,526	147,528	31,433	33,974	78,623	93,257
Tennessee	5,160,889	...	984,788	177,210	470,769	182,528
Texas	8,362,517	...	1,763,312	559,687	1,375,092	418,609
Utah	477,460	140,544	44,190	58,495	127,859	110,014
Vermont	263,162	150,435	22,527	22,496	51,115	85,570
Virginia	4,155,045	...	817,742	215,484	560,177	204,294
Washington	1,698,644	642,846	171,240	165,010	411,361	172,527
West Virginia	3,299,260	...	511,055	78,353	194,446	121,639
Wisconsin	2,249,897	923,883	215,899	230,551	547,271	193,947
Wyoming	156,124	107,853	...	17,060	39,296	83,593
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	7,851	3,584
Trust territory	...	...	...	9,310	27,923	8,921
Puerto Rico	4,643,345	...	...	198,254	636,556	164,544
Virgin Islands	2,182,476	...	...	13,693	12,580	7,019
Guam	...	...	...	7,883	23,612	5,932
Bur. Indian Affairs	...	...	...	...	41,478	...

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 26.—IMPOUNDED FUNDS IN FISCAL YEAR 1973 RELEASED BY PROGRAMS AND STATES (Continued)[1]

ESEA Title V-C	NDEA Title III	Educ. for Handicapped	Basic Voc. Ed. Prog.	Prog. for Students/ Spec. Needs	Consumer & Homemaking Educ.	States
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
$5,035,709	$47,750,000	$12,500,000	$50,000,000	$9,898,000	$12,697,000	Total
80,534	1,116,105	224,241	1,022,487	203,097	260,472	Alabama
...	78,121	...	65,670	13,044	16,729	Alaska
32,157	519,524	105,314	479,457	95,235	122,139	Arizona
36,521	586,698	118,782	546,094	108,471	139,114	Arkansas
558,294	3,633,244	1,218,145	4,163,936	827,084	1,060,735	California
44,739	562,833	144,335	588,781	116,950	149,988	Colorado
68,612	477,280	182,941	555,831	110,406	141,594	Connecticut
...	122,422	...	116,712	23,183	29,733	Delaware
31,755	98,354	...	151,237	30,040	38,527	District of Columbia
177,344	1,502,741	385,454	1,639,650	325,686	417,691	Florida
113,681	1,340,845	299,391	1,332,238	264,624	339,379	Georgia
3,143	193,274	...	235,083	34,710	44,514	Hawaii
1,496	226,693	...	211,972	42,104	53,998	Idaho
302,493	2,057,975	684,058	2,202,036	437,390	560,956	Illinois
131,163	1,261,778	333,479	1,288,142	255,864	328,146	Indiana
62,617	682,180	177,356	705,955	140,225	179,838	Iowa
45,949	537,646	139,700	563,981	112,024	148,671	Kansas
74,027	939,617	205,881	960,623	190,808	244,712	Kentucky
86,293	1,212,386	250,664	1,107,500	219,983	282,128	Louisiana
9,618	271,690	36,010	276,787	54,978	70,509	Maine
94,374	867,928	248,693	865,663	171,948	220,523	Maryland
145,503	1,023,832	344,773	1,208,001	239,946	307,731	Massachusetts
237,701	2,163,491	584,541	2,042,781	405,757	520,385	Michigan
90,978	1,019,153	249,515	949,390	188,576	241,849	Minnesota
45,018	759,034	152,399	671,388	133,357	171,030	Mississippi
116,223	1,077,378	283,986	1,154,051	229,229	293,987	Missouri
958	210,074	...	196,195	38,969	49,979	Montana
23,802	363,104	89,259	374,008	74,289	95,276	Nebraska
...	95,440	...	94,347	18,740	24,033	Nevada
2,210	173,083	...	185,940	36,934	47,367	New Hampshire
188,304	1,240,453	424,612	1,338,936	265,952	341,086	New Jersey
10,264	370,513	63,725	308,559	61,289	78,604	New Mexico
507,290	2,670,488	1,055,781	3,319,600	659,374	845,645	New York
127,934	1,478,010	329,830	1,580,315	313,899	402,574	North Carolina
...	198,037	...	187,665	37,275	47,806	North Dakota
289,125	2,544,565	674,724	2,510,046	498,572	639,419	Ohio
54,925	646,685	154,915	718,960	142,808	183,150	Oklahoma
41,385	482,161	127,876	533,613	105,991	135,935	Oregon
322,170	2,475,420	700,319	2,759,354	547,892	702,672	Pennsylvania
8,346	173,359	15,295	229,299	45,546	58,413	Rhode Island
55,830	861,056	177,872	835,955	166,046	212,953	South Carolina
143	206,092	...	196,996	39,130	50,184	South Dakota
94,425	1,113,639	244,266	1,157,722	229,960	294,921	Tennessee
304,888	3,147,850	727,170	3,080,463	611,873	784,727	Texas
11,517	363,078	75,884	337,951	67,129	86,091	Utah
...	117,336	...	123,068	24,445	31,351	Vermont
115,386	1,198,225	295,837	1,281,597	254,564	326,476	Virginia
79,521	729,965	214,152	807,476	160,390	205,699	Washington
31,339	501,406	106,847	510,717	101,442	130,103	West Virginia
108,714	1,128,261	287,900	1,128,609	224,178	287,506	Wisconsin
...	93,853	...	89,818	17,840	22,881	Wyoming
614	50,000		18,264	...	...	American Samoa
2,035	50,000		27,409	5,444	6,983	Trust territory
57,789	585,625		842,746	167,395	214,684	Puerto Rico
3,575	50,000	364,078	17,647	583	3,565	Virgin Islands
2,987	50,000		102,279	5,332	6,839	Guam
...	...	...	...	...	...	Bur. Ind. Affairs

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 26.—IMPOUNDED FUNDS IN FISCAL YEAR 1973 RELEASED BY PROGRAMS AND STATES (Continued)

States	Voc. Educ. Work Study	Voc. Ed. State Advisory Councils	Adult Educ.	Public Library Services	Construction of Public Libraries	Interlibrary Cooperation
	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total	$4,524,000	$514,000	$23,700,000	$32,000,000	$15,000,000	$4,770,000
Alabama	79,501	13,977	139,962	534,617	262,383	79,689
Alaska	6,709	4,168	45,181	46,905	114,247	6,991
Arizona	40,028	4,168	157,269	275,132	183,568	41,011
Arkansas	42,006	4,168	133,703	298,541	190,678	44,500
California	429,454	12,502	2,124,402	3,097,502	1,040,735	461,661
Colorado	51,574	5,053	242,679	342,619	204,066	51,070
Connecticut	61,220	4,168	410,843	470,673	242,961	70,158
Delaware	11,872	4,168	85,516	85,079	125,842	12,681
District of Columbia	16,182	4,168	133,785	117,428	135,667	17,504
Florida	134,625	22,412	676,169	1,053,883	420,104	157,090
Georgia	104,807	18,211	30,939	712,411	316,386	106,190
Hawaii	17,466	4,168	74,615	119,509	136,299	17,814
Idaho	16,939	4,168	107,433	110,676	133,616	16,497
Illinois	234,134	12,502	1,649,444	1,725,154	623,994	257,148
Indiana	116,583	17,608	735,067	806,181	344,867	120,168
Iowa	62,858	9,650	410,960	438,514	233,193	65,364
Kansas	51,117	4,168	320,723	349,109	206,038	52,038
Kentucky	74,625	13,131	324,153	499,714	251,782	74,486
Louisiana	87,597	15,139	...	565,508	271,766	84,293
Maine	21,723	4,168	168,486	154,240	146,849	22,991
Maryland	83,014	11,834	510,900	608,850	284,931	90,754
Massachusetts	120,984	16,513	773,671	883,095	368,229	131,632
Michigan	201,174	12,502	1,215,372	1,377,624	518,436	205,346
Minnesota	85,954	12,978	508,151	590,638	279,399	88,039
Mississippi	54,074	9,178	...	344,117	204,521	51,293
Missouri	99,791	15,775	758,375	726,044	320,527	108,222
Montana	16,104	4,168	110,167	107,788	132,740	16,066
Nebraska	33,321	4,168	214,473	230,320	169,957	34,331
Nevada	9,389	4,168	55,716	75,864	123,043	11,308
New Hampshire	15,798	4,168	112,206	114,505	134,780	17,067
New Jersey	141,076	18,303	1,015,222	1,112,669	437,960	165,852
New Mexico	24,231	4,168	102,854	157,707	147,902	23,507
New York	364,733	12,502	2,801,169	2,823,637	957,643	420,884
North Carolina	123,405	21,601	79,966	788,857	339,605	117,585
North Dakota	15,012	4,168	114,596	95,891	129,126	14,293
Ohio	234,210	12,502	1,514,472	1,653,447	602,214	246,459
Oklahoma	56,498	9,828	391,051	397,258	220,662	59,214
Oregon	46,851	4,168	266,177	324,633	198,603	48,389
Pennsylvania	248,036	12,502	1,926,216	1,830,696	656,051	272,879
Rhode Island	20,839	4,168	170,815	147,419	144,777	21,974
South Carolina	66,179	11,428	...	402,110	222,136	59,938
South Dakota	16,123	4,168	119,060	103,419	131,412	15,416
Tennessee	88,402	15,826	253,704	609,123	285,014	90,795
Texas	256,191	12,502	440,931	1,737,999	627,896	259,062
Utah	26,900	4,168	116,111	164,424	149,942	24,509
Vermont	10,364	4,168	77,312	69,033	120,968	10,290
Virginia	105,422	17,518	218,877	721,557	319,164	107,554
Washington	77,662	11,039	394,263	529,184	260,733	78,879
West Virginia	39,735	4,168	314,823	270,747	182,236	40,356
Wisconsin	100,030	15,427	617,364	685,769	308,294	102,219
Wyoming	7,603	4,168	60,657	51,599	115,673	7,692
American Samoa	715	4,168		4,158	21,280	627
Trust Territory	2,333	4,168		13,112	24,288	2,072
Puerto Rico	67,540	11,521	474,000	420,972	227,865	62,749
Virgin Islands	1,254	4,168		9,628	22,945	1,443
Guam	2,033	4,168		13,012	24,007	1,961
Bur. Ind. Affairs	...	...	...	...	...	...

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Budget Division.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 27.–TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1963-64 TO 1973-74

School year	Amount (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1963-64	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4
1963-64	$21,324,993	...	...
1964-65	23,029,742[a]	8.0	8.0
1965-66	26,248,026	23.1	14.0
1966-67	28,352,330[a]	33.0	8.0
1967-68	32,977,182	54.6	16.3
1968-69	35,782,262[a]	67.8	8.5
1969-70	40,683,276	90.8	13.7
1970-71	43,716,076[a]	105.0	7.5
1971-72	48,907,413[a]	129.3	11.9
1972-73	51,647,457[a]	142.2	5.6
1973-74	55,906,729[a]	162.2	8.2

SOURCE:

National Education Association, Research. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1973-74.* Research Report 1973-R8. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1974. p. 17.

[a]NEA Research estimates. Other figures are from the U.S. Office of Education.

Legislative Proposals for FY 1975

Most of the existing federal education programs are scheduled to expire on June 30, 1974. H.R. 69 and S. 1539, the omnibus bills to provide extension of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 which are now in debate, contain provisions for the majority of these programs. S. 1539, as reported March 29, differs significantly from H.R. 69, passed March 27, in several aspects, including the key formula to distribute federal funds to the educationally disadvantaged, impact aid, and program consolidation. The most controversial aspect of H.R. 69 was the continuing busing issue. NEA Government Relations reports that the final proposal will have to be drafted in a conference committee before it reaches the White House. If a bill acceptable to the Administration is passed before the end of fiscal 1974, the President has promised to request a fiscal 1974 supplemental appropriation of $2,851,985,000 to begin forward funding for several education programs. Programs proposed for forward funding include aid to the disadvantaged (ESEA, Title I), state grants for education of the handicapped, innovation programs, support service, vocational education, and adult education. If approved by Congress, the funds would be available to schools in fiscal 1975 for the 1974-75 school year.

On February 4, 1974, the President sent to Congress a $304.4 billion fiscal 1975 budget. The requested amount for the Education Division of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare totaled $6.15 billion. This amount is more than the President requested in FY 1974 but less than Congress appropriated because of the authorization to reduce funding for several education programs by 5 percent. A major element of the FY 1975 budget is the forward funding proposal for the consolidated categorical grant programs in the amount of $2,875,485,000 to be spent in the 1975-76 school year. This amount represents a $23 million increase over the proposed fiscal 1974 forward funding.

The congressional Budget Act of 1974 (S. 1541, H.R. 7130), which proposes to reform the procedures by which Congress considers the budget, was unanimously approved by the Senate on March 22, 1974. In brief, "it provides for comprehensive consideration of the budget requiring Congress to relate spending decisions to revenue decisions." If enacted, this bill, among other reforms, will change the beginning of the fiscal year from July 1 to October 1 and require the President to begin submitting budget information to the Congress as early as the previous November 10. The House bill also restricts presidential impoundment of funds.

H.R. 1234, NEA-supported bill which provides for a national program to make the metric system the official U.S. system of measurement within a transition period of 10 years, was rejected in the House in May 1974. The major objection to introducing the bill for action was a "suspension of

TABLE 28.–GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, 1963-64 TO 1973-74

School year	GNP (in billions)	Percent increase over 1963-64	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4
1963-64	$ 610.6	...	...
1964-65	655.6	7.4	7.4
1965-66	718.5	17.7	9.6
1966-67	771.1	26.3	7.3
1967-68	827.6	35.5	7.3
1968-69	899.6	47.3	8.7
1969-70	956.2	56.6	6.3
1970-71	1,008.2	65.1	5.4
1971-72	1,095.9	79.5	8.7
1972-73	1,220.1	99.8	11.3
1973-74	1,339.8[a]	119.4	9.8

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. *Survey of Current Business* 45: 24-25, August 1965; 48: 19, July 1968; 49: 17, July 1969.

Council of Economic Advisers. *Annual Report, January 1974.* p. 249.

[a]Second quarter of 1974 estimated by NEA Research.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

the rules" which prohibited amendments from the floor. A similar bill in the Senate is now in committee.

Public Elementary and Secondary Education

Estimates of expenditures of public elementary and secondary schools, including current expenditures for all programs operated by public school systems, interest, and capital outlay reached a high of $55.9 billion in 1973-74, up 8.3 percent from $51.6 billion in 1972-73.

The 10-year annual growth rate of 10.2 percent for total school expenditures may be compared with a rate of 8.2 percent for gross national product (both in current dollars). Over the past 10 years, school expenditures have been increasing at a rate 2.0 percentage points or 24.4 percent higher than the increase registered for the whole economy. However, this year's gain of 8.2 percent in school expenditures is 1.6 percentage point below the estimated gain of 9.8 percent in GNP. (See Tables 24 and 28.)

In 1963-64, total educational expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools were 3.5 percent of GNP. By 1973-74 the public schools' share of GNP advanced to 4.2 percent.

Current Expenditures

In 1973-74, the total current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools were $47.2 billion, an increase of $3.5 billion, or 8.0 percent, over the previous year. (See Table 29.)

TABLE 29.–CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1963-64 TO 1973-74

School year	Amount (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1963-64	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4
1963-64	$17,218,446	...	...
1964-65	18,548,925[a]	7.7	7.7
1965-66	21,053,280	22.3	13.5
1966-67	22,854,760[a]	32.7	8.6
1967-68	26,877,162	56.1	17.6
1968-69	29,043,410[a]	68.7	8.1
1969-70	34,217,773	98.7	17.8
1970-71	36,852,065[a]	114.0	7.7
1971-72	41,135,936[a]	138.9	11.6
1972-73	43,715,885[a]	153.9	6.3
1973-74	47,203,826[a]	174.1	8.0

SOURCE:
National Education Association, Research. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1973-74.* Research Report 1973-R8. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1974. p. 18.

[a]NEA Research estimates. Other figures are from U.S. Office of Education.

TABLE 30.–CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL IN ADA, PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1963-64 TO 1973-74

School year	Amount	Percent increase over 1963-64	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4
1963-64	$ 460	...	...
1964-65	484[a]	5.2	5.2
1965-66	537	16.7	11.0
1966-67	573[a]	24.6	6.7
1967-68	658	43.0	14.8
1968-69	702[a]	52.6	6.7
1969-70	816	77.4	16.2
1970-71	868[a]	88.7	6.4
1971-72	970[a]	110.9	11.8
1972-73	1,035[a]	125.0	6.7
1973-74	1,122[a]	143.9	8.4

SOURCE:
National Education Association, Research. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1973-74.* Research Report 1973-R8. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1974. p. 18.

[a]NEA Research estimates. Other figures are from U.S. Office of Education.

Current expenditure for elementary and secondary day schools includes amounts paid for general control, instructional service, operation, maintenance, fixed charges, and other school services at all levels of administration–state, intermediate, and basic local. Current expenditure comprises all governmental contributions to the retirement fund and expenditure for school services, including attendance, health services, transportation, food services, and other. This figure does not include payments for capital outlay and interest on school debt or amounts spent for community colleges, adult education, summer school, and community services.

The trend in current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance is shown in Table 30. This year's national figure of $1,122 is an increase of 143.9 percent over 1963-64, and 8.4 percent over last year's revised estimate of $1,035. The highest expenditure per pupil in the top state is 2.5 times as great as that in the bottom state. (See Table 31.)

Table 33 shows the states' expenditure per pupil in ADA relative to the U.S. average since 1959. Since 1959-60, nine states have advanced, and 13 declined, by 10 percentage points or more. Twenty-seven states were below the U.S. average both in 1959-60 and in 1973-74; 16 states were above the average in both years; two shifted from below average to above average; and six declined from above to below the national average. Between school years 1969-70 and 1973-74, nine states gained at least 5 percentage points while 19 lost 5 or more percentage points relative to the average.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 31.–CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL IN ADA, PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY STATE, 1973-74

State	Expenditure per pupil in ADA, 1973-74	Percent of U.S. average	Percent change, 1963-64 to 1973-74
1	2	3	4
New York	$1,809	161.2	145.5
Alaska	1,597	142.3	150.3
District of Columbia	1,490	132.8	206.3
New Jersey	1,432	127.6	146.0
Delaware	1,388	123.7	148.7
Maryland	1,322	117.8	184.3
Vermont	1,308[a]	116.6	207.8
Connecticut	1,283	114.3	123.9
Michigan	1,260	112.3	157.7
Rhode Island	1,250	111.4	140.8
Pennsylvania	1,247	111.1	163.6
Illinois	1,228	109.4	134.4
Arizona	1,222	108.9	168.0
Minnesota	1,201	107.0	139.7
Wisconsin	1,200	107.0	137.2
California	1,198	106.8	126.0
Massachusetts	1,136	101.2	130.9
Iowa	1,116	99.5	139.5
Colorado	1,075	95.8	134.2
Oregon	1,058	94.3	94.8
Kansas	1,037	92.4	130.4
Nevada	1,032	92.0	110.6
Hawaii	1,027	91.5	160.0
Montana	1,015	90.5	105.9
Virginia	1,010	90.0	180.6
Ohio	1,009	89.9	127.8
Wyoming	999	89.0	86.7
Washington	974	86.8	89.9
Missouri	963	85.8	130.9
Florida	962	85.7	151.2
Nebraska	957	85.3	149.2
Louisiana	949	84.6	136.7
North Dakota	947	84.4	131.0
Georgia	940	83.8	205.2
New Mexico	939	83.7	107.3
South Dakota	921	82.1	128.5
New Hampshire	909	81.0	114.4
North Carolina	900	80.2	189.4
Texas	898	80.0	132.0
Indiana	890	79.3	93.1
Maine	884	77.8	152.6
West Virginia	871	77.6	178.3
South Carolina	856	76.3	219.4
Idaho	841	75.0	159.6
Oklahoma	835	74.4	135.9
Utah	816	72.7	102.0
Tennessee	804	71.7	177.2
Mississippi	787	70.1	214.8
Arkansas	773	68.9	156.8
Kentucky	727	64.8	143.1
Alabama	716	63.8	157.6
United States	1,122	100.0	143.9

SOURCE:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1964-65.* Research Report 1964-R17. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1964. p. 30.

National Education Association, Research. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1973-74.* Research Report 1973-R8. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1974. p. 35.

[a]Not comparable with other states owing to double counting of transfer payments.

Current Expenditures for Other Programs

Current expenditures of public school systems for junior colleges, adult education, summer schools, and community services (public libraries, community centers, recreational programs, etc.) are estimated at $2.1 billion, up 9.3 percent from last year. (See Table 32.) This increase reflects the addition of community colleges in some states, increased funds for vocational and adult education, and many new expanded community services administered by the local school district.

Capital Outlay and Interest

Capital outlay was estimated at $4.9 billion, up 12.0 percent from last year and up 65.5 percent in 10 years (see Table 34.) Over a similar period, 1963 to 1973, the composite construction cost index of the U.S. Department of Commerce increased 73.6 percent. Thus, the rise in expenditures for capital outlay is attributable to rising prices.

Interest rates on school bonds reached a high of 7.12 percent on May 28, 1970, according to the Bond Buyers Index of 20 bonds. This was the highest rate on record for this Index. Since then, interest rates have declined and the range between high and low yields reduced from 1.79 percentage points in 1970 to .60 in 1973. The lowest rate reported by the Index was 1.29 percent on February 14, 1946. High and low yields for recent years are shown in Table 35.

Interest payments on school bonds (Table 36) reflect the growing volume of debt outstanding as well as the rising cost of borrowing. Interest payments for 1973-74 are estimated at $1.7 billion.

TABLE 32.–CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PROGRAMS OPERATED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS, 1963-64 TO 1973-74

School year	Amount (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1963-64	Percent increase over previous period
1	2	3	4
1963-64	$ 427,528	...	...
1965-66	648,304	51.6[b]	51.6[b]
1966-67[a]	930,165	117.6	43.5
1967-68[a]	1,057,979	147.4	13.7
1968-69[a]	1,173,985	174.6	11.0
1969-70[a]	1,030,063	140.9	-12.3
1970-71[a]	1,112,235	160.1	8.0
1971-72[a]	1,722,428	302.9	54.9
1972-73[a]	1,934,490	352.5	12.3
1973-74[a]	2,114,157	394.5	9.3

SOURCES:

National Education Association, Research. *Estimates of School Statistics.* Various years. Washington, D.C.: the Association.

[a]NEA Research estimates. Other figures are from the U.S. Office of Education.

[b]Percent change for the biennium.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 33.—CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AS PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE, 1959-60 TO 1973-74

State	Percent of national average									
	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50 states and D.C.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Alabama	64	58	63	68	59	60	60	58	57	64
Alaska	146	148	146	145	146	148	161	152	142	142
Arizona	108	107	104	100	108	99	97	106	107	109
Arkansas	60	62	61	75	71	71	67	63	63	69
California	113	109	110	107	108	96	NA	98	97	107
Colorado	106	102	103	101	96	93	94	90	92	96
Connecticut	116	118	118	118	123	128	129	124	120	114
Delaware	122	116	120	124	115	116	119	112	112	124
District of Columbia	115	110	111	120	136	126	131	132	128	133
Florida	85	84	86	86	89	96	94	91	87	86
Georgia	67	69	69	73	78	74	78	76	76	84
Hawaii	87	85	89	103	103	115	113	107	101	92
Idaho	77	77	76	79	81	74	78	75	75	75
Illinois	117	121	111	110	108	110	113	111	111	109
Indiana	98	103	98	99	96	90	92	85	85	79
Iowa	98	98	99	96	101	113	106	103	102	100
Kansas	93	98	98	101	94	94	93	89	89	92
Kentucky	62	72	68	71	75	79	72	69	67	65
Louisiana	99	93	85	87	94	89	92	91	90	85
Maine	75	77	78	79	82	88	88	84	81	78
Maryland	105	105	104	104	111	114	112	112	115	118
Massachusetts	109	112	116	116	99	95	102	101	107	101
Michigan	111	108	104	104	97	109	119	117	114	112
Minnesota	113	113	112	109	102	105	101	107	111	107
Mississippi	55	55	54	55	57	65	70	68	67	70
Missouri	92	94	93	91	92	93	87	84	85	86
Montana	110	108	105	99	108	105	99	93	91	91
Nebraska	90	88	86	87	77	88	78	74	71	85
Nevada	115	109	106	105	107	98	93	93	94	92
New Hampshire	93	93	94	92	90	91	90	86	86	81
New Jersey	130	128	126	124	133	129	134	132	131	128
New Mexico	97	98	101	99	97	85	85	78	80	84
New York	150	150	162	160	162	162	159	156	153	161
North Carolina	63	72	69	70	73	76	76	76	78	80
North Dakota	98	96	92	90	86	84	82	85	83	84
Ohio	97	95	94	91	92	94	91	88	91	90
Oklahoma	83	79	77	82	75	73	70	65	68	74
Oregon	119	120	119	116	113	114	108	102	97	94
Pennsylvania	109	108	104	105	108	113	112	111	114	111
Rhode Island	110	110	107	109	107	114	111	111	108	111
South Carolina	59	59	61	63	72	77	75	75	73	76
South Dakota	93	90	89	87	85	85	83	79	81	82
Tennessee	63	62	64	68	73	73	72	71	71	72
Texas	89	86	86	88	75	70	78	98	101	80
Utah	86	84	89	86	79	79	76	73	71	73
Vermont	92	97	95	96	94	125	127	125	117	117[a]
Virginia	73	77	78	80	87	90	90	89	89	90
Washington	112	112	111	109	102	101	95	90	90	87
West Virginia	69	70	70	70	79	83	78	75	72	78
Wisconsin	110	113	112	111	111	112	112	108	110	107
Wyoming	120	119	116	110	112	114	104	97	93	89

SOURCE:

For 1959-60 to 1967-68: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. *Statistics of State School Systems*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

For 1969-70 to 1973-74: National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics*. Various years. Washington, D.C.: the Association.

[a]Not comparable with other states owing to double counting of transfer payments.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 34.–CAPITAL OUTLAY EXPENDITURES BY SCHOOL SYSTEMS, 1963-64 TO 1973-74

School year	Capital outlay expenditures (in thousands)	Percent change over 1963-64	Percent change over previous year
1	2	3	4
1963-64	$2,977,976	...	...
1964-65	3,241,285[a]	8.8	8.8
1965-66	3,754,862	26.1	15.8
1966-67	3,662,106[a]	23.0	-2.5
1967-68	4,255,791	42.9	16.2
1968-69	4,461,140[a]	49.8	4.8
1969-70	4,659,072	56.5	4.4
1970-71	4,333,001[a]	45.5	-7.0
1971-72	4,547,298[a]	52.7	4.9
1972-73	4,398,896[a]	47.7	-3.3
1973-74	4,927,772[a]	65.5	12.0

SOURCE:

National Education Association, Research. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1973-74.* Research Report 1973-R8. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1973. p. 19.

[a]NEA Research estimates. Other figures are from the U.S. Office of Education.

TABLE 36.–INTEREST ON SCHOOL DEBT, 1963-64 TO 1973-74

School year	Expenditures for interest (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1963-64	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4
1963-64	$ 701,044	...	...
1964-65	738,525[a]	5.3	5.3
1965-66	791,580	12.9	7.2
1966-67	905,299[a]	29.1	14.4
1967-68	977,810	39.5	8.0
1968-69	1,103,727[a]	57.4	12.9
1969-70	1,170,630	67.0	6.1
1970-71	1,418,775[a]	102.4	21.2
1971-72	1,501,751[a]	114.2	5.8
1972-73	1,598,186[a]	128.0	6.4
1973-74	1,660,974[a]	136.9	3.9

SOURCES:

National Education Association, Research. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1973-74.* Research Report 1973-R8. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1974. p. 20.

[a]NEA Research estimates. Other figures are from the U.S. Office of Education.

TABLE 35.–HIGH AND LOW SCHOOL BOND YIELDS, 1964 TO 1974

Year	High	Low
1	2	3
1964	3.32% (3/19)	3.12% (12/17)
1965	3.56 (12/9)	3.04 (1/28)
1966	4.24 (8/25)	3.51 (1/20)
1967	4.45 (12/7)	3.40 (1/19)
1968	4.85 (12/26)	4.07 (8/8)
1969	6.90 (12/18)	4.82 (1/23)
1970	7.12 (5/28)	5.33 (12/10)
1971	6.23 (6/24)	4.97 (10/21)
1972	5.54 (4/13)	4.96 (11/22)
1973	5.59 (8/2)	4.99 (10/11)
1974 to April 11	5.75 (4/11)	5.16 (2/7)

SOURCE:

The Weekly Bond Buyer, Vol. 195 No. 4228, April 22, 1974.

FOOTNOTES

[1] Figures for public elementary and secondary schools are from: National Education Association Research. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1973-74.* Research Report 1973-R8. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1974. p. 34-35.

Data for public and private higher education and private elementary and secondary schools are estimates from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.

[2] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1981-82.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973. p. 77.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

REVENUE

PUBLIC-SCHOOL REVENUE from all sources—taxes, grants-in-aid, earnings, tuition—is estimated at $56.5 billion, up 7.9 percent from $52.4 billion in 1972-73. Since 1963-64, revenue receipts have increased 175.2 percent at an annual rate of 10.2 percent for the 10 years (See Table 37).

There had been very little change in the shares of the three levels of government in school support up to 1965-66. That year the federal share more than doubled, rising from 3.8 percent to 7.9 percent in 1965-66 and has averaged 7.7 percent for the past eight years. The state share increased slightly to 43.0 percent, and the local share decreased to 49.5 percent (see Table 38).

TABLE 37.—REVENUES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (in thousands), 1963-64 TO 1973-74

School year	Total	Federal	State	Local
1	2	3	4	5
1963-64	$20,544,182	$ 896,956	$ 8,078,014	$11,569,213
1964-65[a]	21,962,262	834,202	8,722,937	12,405,123
1965-66	25,356,858	1,996,954	9,920,219	13,439,686
1966-67[a]	27,256,043	2,162,892	10,661,582	14,431,569
1967-68[a]	31,092,400	2,472,464	12,231,954	16,387,982
1968-69[a]	34,756,006	2,570,704	13,866,782	18,318,520
1969-70[a]	38,192,011	2,767,045	15,627,751	19,797,215
1970-71[a]	43,438,439	3,128,831	17,371,452	22,938,156
1971-72[a]	48,359,909	3,876,706	19,420,538	25,062,665
1972-73[a]	52,397,258	4,129,283	21,318,940	26,949,035
1973-74[a]	56,535,008	4,213,777	24,316,561	28,004,670
Increase, 1963-64 to 1973-74				
Amount	$35,990,826	$3,316,821	$16,238,547	$16,435,457
Percent	175.2%	369.8%	201.0%	142.1%
Annual rate	10.2%	21.2%	11.7%	7.9%

SOURCES:

National Education Association, Research. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1965-66, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73,* and *1973-74.* Research Reports 1965-R17, 1966-R20, 1968-R16, 1969-R15, 1970-R15, 1971-R13, 1972-R12, and 1973-R8. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1974.

[a]NEA Estimates. Other figures are from the U.S. Office of Education.

NOTE: Estimates of federal revenue may be lower than those which will be published later by the U.S. Office of Education because of partial omission of money value of food distribution for the school lunch program.

TABLE 38.—PERCENT OF REVENUE RECEIVED FROM FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL SOURCES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1963-64 TO 1973-74

School year	Federal sources	State sources	Local sources
1	2	3	4
1963-64	4.4	39.3	56.4
1964-65	3.8[a]	39.7[a]	56.5[a]
1965-66	7.9	39.1	53.0
1966-67	7.9[a]	39.1[a]	53.0[a]
1967-68	8.8	38.5	52.3
1968-69	7.4[a]	40.0[a]	52.6[a]
1969-70	7.2[a]	40.9[a]	51.8[a]
1970-71	7.2[a]	40.0[a]	52.8[a]
1971-72	8.0[a]	40.2[a]	51.8[a]
1972-73	7.9[a]	40.7[a]	51.4[a]
1973-74	7.5[a]	43.0[a]	49.5[a]

SOURCE:

Table 37.

[a]NEA Research estimates.

New Revenue

In the past 10 years all three levels of government have increased their contribution for public elementary and secondary schools. The federal revenues rose an estimated $3.3 billion; state revenues, $16.2 billion; and local revenues, $16.4 billion.

In the 10 years the federal government has added 9.2 percent of the total new revenue. During the same period, new state revenues accounted for 45.1 percent of the new revenue for schools, and local sources accounted for 45.7 percent of the new revenue. New federal revenue, $84.5 million, was 2.0 percent of last year's new revenue. New state revenue, $3.0 billion, and new local revenue, $1.1 billion, were 72.5 and 25.5 percent, respectively, of new revenue.

The distribution of new revenue between state and local sources marks a dramatic change from prior years. (See Table 39.) In only three of the past nine years have states contributed more additional funds than local districts, and in no year has it been greater than 157 percent of the local amount. The increase to nearly $3 billion, or 284 percent of local funds, reveals an effort by state governments to assume a major portion of the

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 39.—NEW STATE-LOCAL REVENUE, 1963-64 TO 1973-74

School year	Annual increase (in thousands)		Ratio of new state revenue to new local revenue
	New state revenue	New local revenue	
1	2	3	4
1963-64 to 1964-65 . .	$ 644,923	$ 835,910	77.2
1964-65 to 1965-66 . .	1,197,282	1,034,563	157.3
1965-66 to 1966-67 . .	741,363	991,883	74.7
1966-67 to 1967-68 . .	1,570,372	1,956,413	80.3
1967-68 to 1968-69 . .	1,634,828	1,930,538	84.7
1968-69 to 1969-70 . .	1,760,969	1,478,695	119.1
1969-70 to 1970-71 . .	1,743,701	3,140,941	55.5
1970-71 to 1971-72 . .	2,049,086	2,124,509	96.4
1971-72 to 1972-73 . .	1,898,402	1,886,370	100.6
1972-73 to 1973-74 . .	2,997,621	1,055,635	284.0

SOURCE:
Derived from Table 37.

responsibility for financing equal educational opportunity. It also reflects the impact of federal revenue-sharing funds on state education budgets. According to a report by the General Accounting Office, states were using about 58 percent of their shared revenue received through January 1973 for education.[1] Of this amount, 75 percent was earmarked for local schools. At this expenditure rate about $760 million was made available to school districts. Planned use reports for 1973-74 entitlements indicate that states intend to continue to rely on revenue sharing for the support of local schools.

State Taxes in 1973

During 1973, state legislatures enacted net tax reductions of about $500 million. Tax increases of $500 million in some states were more than offset by decreases of $1 billion in others. There were no major new taxes enacted in any state. The shifting and modification of existing taxes was for the most part tax reform designed to provide local property tax relief.

Personal income tax rates were increased in Delaware. Montana made its income tax surcharge permanent. The legislature in Indiana authorized counties to levy an income tax. North Dakota and Utah enacted rate changes and adopted the federal tax laws pertaining to deductions and exemptions. The tax on dividends was eliminated in Connecticut; the tax surcharge was suspended in New York; and one state, Nebraska, reduced its personal income tax rates.

Corporate income tax rates were increased in Indiana and Maine. Delaware and Massachusetts enacted rate increases concurrent with the removal of surtaxes. The temporary tax rate in Montana was made permanent, and corporate income tax rates were reduced in Nebraska.

The general sales tax rate in Indiana was increased, but an exemption was made for the sale of food. Louisiana and North Dakota also adopted provisions exempting food from their sales taxes. Sales tax rates were reduced in Connecticut, and temporarily reduced in California. Tennessee postponed a scheduled tax reduction.

Excise taxes on gasoline were raised in Arkansas and Delaware. Colorado doubled its cigarette tax rate. Alcoholic beverage taxes were increased in Indiana, South Carolina, and Washington. Connecticut continued its increased rates, and Minnesota enacted rate reductions.

Voters in California defeated a proposal that would have reduced income taxes and placed limits on state spending. In Oregon a tax reform proposal, to increase personal and corporate income taxes and adopt a state-wide property tax as part of a program to give local property tax relief and reform school financing, was defeated at the polls. Washington voters also defeated a proposal to authorize personal and corporate income taxes. This, too, was part of a plan to reform school financing. Two states, Maine and Rhode Island, obtained voter approval to conduct lotteries.

State tax collections increased 13.5 percent from $59.9 billion in 1972 to $67.9 billion in fiscal 1973.[2] General sales and gross receipts taxes were up 11.9 percent to $19.7 billion; individual income taxes up 20.0 percent to $15.6 billion; gasoline taxes up 11.1 percent to $8.0 billion; tobacco taxes up 9.9 percent to $3.1 billion; alcoholic beverage taxes up 7.9 percent to $1.8 billion; and corporate income taxes up 23.1 percent to $5.4 billion.

Tax Action in 1974

Action on tax matters by state legislatures in 1974 is shaping up as a repeat of 1973. Tax reform with emphasis on property tax reduction describes the over-all thrust of legislative activity. Budget surpluses for fiscal 1973-74 are forecast in 22 states, while only 5 are predicting deficits. Many states, therefore, have a cushion against the need for tax increases. This situation results from a combination of three factors: first, the enactment of $5 billion in new state taxes in 1971; second, increased revenues from sales and income taxes owing to inflation; and third, the advent of federal revenue sharing with state governments.

Tax increases were proposed by governors of four states. In Nebraska, the governor requested that the 1973 reduction of income taxes be rescinded. Increases of cigarette and gasoline taxes

were recommended in Maine. A gasoline tax increase was also a part of the revenue package proposed in South Dakota. The other proposal for South Dakota was adoption of a corporate income tax. In Mississippi the governor requested a doubling of the severance tax on timber.

The rising cost of food prompted governors in Nebraska and Wyoming to propose exempting food from sales taxation. An income tax credit for sales taxes paid on food was proposed in Michigan; and in Colorado the governor requested an increase in the food sales tax credit. Legislatures in Oklahoma and South Dakota will consider removing the sales tax on prescription drugs. The governor of Connecticut proposed an over-all reduction of the general sales tax rate. Repeal of the income surtax was recommended in New York.

State School Finance Reform

In response to court rulings and anticipated legal challenges to their financing formulas, 11 states passed legislation during 1972-73 that substantially increased their aid to local school districts. These reforms represent the beginning of attempts to equalize educational opportunities and reduce fiscal disparities within states.

Four states—Colorado, Kansas, Michigan, and Wisconsin—adopted district power equalizing plans. Under this system the state sets maximum per-pupil expenditure levels, establishes a uniform tax levy, and guarantees a fixed revenue yield per mill of tax. A key feature of the plan is the limit on expenditures or tax rate. The Michigan law, however, does not contain this provision, and the other three states permit voters to override these limits.

In four additional states—Florida, Maine, Montana, and Utah—mandated foundation programs have been combined with power equalization plans, with most aid being distributed through the foundation programs. With the exception of Maine, and Wisconsin beginning in 1976-77, none of the states with district power equalization plans has "recapture" provisions requiring wealthy districts to remit excess revenues to the state. In addition, the equalization intent is further weakened by "save harmless" clauses or minimum grants in all states.

Reform in Illinois provides local districts with a choice of financing systems: either the traditional foundation program or a district power equalizing plan. Wealthy districts stand to benefit from the foundation program, and poor districts from the power equalization plan.

Two states, California and North Dakota, reformed their state school financing systems by expansion of existing foundation programs.

The pattern of school finance reform among these states indicates a trend away from heavy reliance on Strayer-Haig-Mort foundation programs toward a greater degree of equity through power equalization plans combined with local property tax relief.

Property Tax Relief

Property tax relief, especially for the elderly and low-income individuals, continues to be a major concern among governors and state legislatures. All states now provide some form of tax relief for those persons. During 1973, new or expanded programs were enacted in 25 states.

Nine states adopted "circuit-breaker"[3] legislation, bringing to 22 the number of states with this type of property tax relief program. An additional eight states have other types of state-financed tax relief legislation. Fourteen states have state-mandated locally financed systems, and the remaining six states have state-authorized locally financed property tax relief. Renters are eligible to participate in the programs of 20 states. See table 40. The governors of 12 states have proposed additional relief measures for consideration during 1974.

Table 41 shows the effective property tax rates for single-family homes with FHA insured mortgages. The effective property tax rate is the percentage that the tax liability is of true market value of the house. For 1971, 23 states had effective rates over 2 percent, and five states exceeded 3 percent. In 1962, only eight states had rates over 2 percent and there was none over 3 percent. Average rates were the highest in the Mideast and New England, and lowest in the Southeast and Southwest.

Bond Elections for Public Schools

During fiscal year 1972-73, voters approved bond issues valued at $2.3 billion in support of elementary and secondary schools and defeated $1.7 billion. For the cases reported, 56.6 percent of the amount and 56.5 percent of the number of issues offered were approved. This marks the second consecutive year in which the bond issue approval rate has increased from the low point reached in 1970-71. (See Table 42.)

States differ in requirements for bond issue approval. Three states—Alabama, Hawaii, and Indiana—do not require referendum votes. In 15 states some school districts require voter approval and some do not. A majority vote is sufficient in 19 states, and a super-majority (more than 50 percent plus one) is needed in the following 13 states:

(continued on page 60)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 40.–PROPERTY TAX RELIEF FOR ELDERLY AND LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS, 1974

State	Financed by	Date of adoption	Description of beneficiaries (estimated number of claimants)	Income ceiling	Tax relief formula (or general remarks)	Form of relief (estimated per-capita cost)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Alabama	Localities (mandated)	1973	Homeowners 65 and over	$5,000	Total exemption.	No tax liability (N.A.)
	State (exemption applies to state taxes only)	1971	Homeowners 65 and over (N.A.)	None	The $2,000 general exemption of assessed value for State ad valorem taxes only is increased to $5,000 for homeowners, 65 and over.	Reduced in tax bill (N.A.)
Alaska	State	1972 1973 rev.	Homeowners 65 and over (1,000)	None	Total exemption.	No tax liability ($1.54)
Arizona	State (circuit-breaker)	1973	Homeowners and renters 65 and over	$3,500 single $5,000 married (value of property not to exceed $5,000)	A percentage of tax is returned as a credit, percentage declines as income rises. Only taxes on first $2,000 of assessed value are considered. (25% of rent = tax equivalent, not to exceed $225)	State income tax credit or rebate
Arkansas	State (circuit-breaker)	1973	Homeowners 65 and over (90,000)	$5,000	Taxes exceeding various percentages of income are remitted; percentages range from 1% on incomes below $1,500 to 5% on incomes above $4,500.	State income tax credit or rebate ($1.39)
California ...	State (circuit-breaker)	1967 1972 rev.	Homeowners 62 and over (292,999)	$10,000 net $20,000 gross	Relief ranges from 96% of tax payment on first $7,500 of value if net household income is less than $1,400 to 4% of tax payment if net household income is $10,000 (in addition to a state financed homestead exemption of $1,750 for all homeowners).	State rebate ($2.93)
	State	1972	All renters (N.A.)	None	Relief ranges from $25 if adjusted gross income is less than $5,000 to $45 on income of $8,000 and over.	State income tax credit or rebate (N.A.)
Colorado	State (circuit-breaker)	1971 1973 rev.	Homeowners and renters 65 and over (11,000)	$5,400 single $6,300 married (Net worth less than $20,000)	Relief limited to 50% of the tax payment and cannot exceed $270. The credit or refund is reduced by 10% of income over $2,700 for individuals and 10% of income over $3,600 for husband and wife. (10% of rent = tax equivalent).	State income tax credit or rebate ($.32)
Connecticut ..	State (curcuit-breaker) [replaces 1965 state-financed program]	1973	Homeowners and renters 65 and over	$7,500	Taxes exceeding 5% of income. Maximum refund ranges up to $500 for incomes below $3,000 (20% of rent = tax equivalent).	Reduction in tax bill.
Delaware	Localities (mandated)	1965 1967 rev.	Homeowners 65 and over (N.A.)	$3,000	Exemption of $5,000 assessed value from State or County property taxes.	Reduction in tax bill (N.A.)
	Localities (optional)	1969 1970 rev.		(Same provisions as above, for municipal taxes)		
Florida	State	1971	Homeowners 65 and over (362,000)	None	The locally financed general homestead exemption of $5,000 for all homeowners is increased to $10,000 for homeowners 65 and over for taxes levied by district school boards for current operating purposes (state financed).	Reduction in tax bill ($1.47)
Georgia	Localities (mandated)	1964 1972 rev.	Homeowners 65 and over (100,000)	$4,000	The general homestead exemption of $2,000 for all homeowners is increased to $4,000 for homeowners 65 and over (additional state financed homestead relief is provided to all homeowners equivalent to a $1,000 exemption).	Reduction in tax bill ($1.48)
	Localities (mandated)	1972	Homeowners 62 and over (N.A.)	$6,000	Exemption of ad valorem taxes for educational purposes levied on behalf of school districts.	Reduction in tax bill (N.A.)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 40.—PROPERTY TAX RELIEF FOR ELDERLY AND LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS, 1974 (Continued)

State	Financed by	Date of adoption	Description of beneficiaries (estimated number of claimants)	Income ceiling	Tax relief formula (or general remarks)	Form of relief (estimated per-capita cost)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hawaii	Localities (mandated)	1969 1972 rev.	Homeowners 60 and over (180,000)	None	The general homestead exemption of $8,000 for all homeowners is increased to $16,000 for homeowners of age 60 to 69. Exemption of $20,000 of assessed value for homeowners age 70 or more.	Reduction in tax bill ($4.40)
Idaho	Localities (mandated)	1969 1973 rev.	Homeowners 65 and over (N.A.)	$4,800 value of property not to exceed $15,000)	Elderly homeowners are exempt from property tax up to $75.	Reduction in tax bill ($.72)
Illinois	State (circuit-breaker)	1972	Homeowners and renters age 65 and older or disabled (290,000)	$10,000 implicit	Relief based on amount by which property tax (or rent constituting property tax) exceeds 6 percent of household income for that year on the amount of such income between zero and $3,000 plus 7% on that amount in excess of $3,000. Relief limit is $500 less 5% of household income. (25% of rent = tax equivalent).	State rebate ($2.58)
	Localities (mandated)	1971	Homeowners 65 and over (N.A.)	None	Maximum reduction of $1,500 from assessed value.	Reduction in tax bill (N.A.)
Indiana	Localities (mandated)	1957 1971 rev.	Homeowners 65 and over (80,000)	$6,000 (realty value not in excess of $6,500)	Exemption of $1,000 assessed value.	Reduction in tax bill ($1.59)
	State (circuit-breaker)	1973	Homeowners and renters, 65 and over	$5,000	Relief ranges from 75% of property tax for incomes below $500 to 10% for incomes above $4,000. Limitation on amount of property tax liability considered for relief is $500. (20% of rent = tax equivalent, [15% if furnished or utilities provided]). [In addition, all homeowners, regardless of age or income, receive a general credit financed by the state.]	
Iowa	State (circuit-breaker) [replaces 1967 state financed program]	1973	Homeowners and renters 65 and over or totally disabled (N.A.)	$6,000	Relief ranges from 95% of property tax for incomes below $1,000 to 25% for incomes above $5,000. Not more than $600 considered for relief. (20% of rent = tax equivalent). [In addition, all homeowners, regardless of age or income, receive a general credit financed by the State.]	State rebate
Kansas	State (circuit-breaker)	1970 1973 rev.	Homeowners 60 and over (N.A.)	$8,192	Taxes in excess of various percentages of income, ranging from zero percent for incomes below $3,000 to 13% for incomes above $8,000. Limitation on amount of property tax liability considered for relief is $400.	State rebate ($2.88)
Kentucky	Localities (mandated)	1971	Homeowners 65 and over (125,000)	None	Exemption of $6,500 assessed value, except for assessment of special benefits.	Reduction in tax bill ($3.12)
Louisiana	Homestead exemption of $2,000 of assessed value for all homeowners is mandated by state. No reimbursement to local government.					

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 40.–PROPERTY TAX RELIEF FOR ELDERLY AND LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS, 1974 (Continued)

State	Financed by	Date of adoption	Description of beneficiaries (estimated number of claimants)	Income ceiling	Tax relief formula (or general remarks)	Form of relief (estimated per-capita cost)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maine	State (circuit-breaker	1971 1973 rev.	Homeowners and renters 62 and older (16,000)	$4,500 single $5,000 married (in addition net assets must not exceed $20,000)	Taxes in excess of various percentages of income, ranging from 2% for income below $1,000 to 16% for incomes above $4,000. (20% of rent = tax equivalent) (at least 35% of household income must be attributable to claimant).	State rebate only ($1.60)
Maryland	Localities (mandated)	1967 1969 rev.	Homeowners 65 and over (61,000)	$5,000	Credit of 50% of assessed value or $4,000, whichever is less, multiplied by the local property tax rate.	Reduction in tax bill ($1.81)
	Localities (mandated)	1968 1972 rev.	Homeowners 65 and over (Females 62 and over in Cecil Co.)	Varies by County	Relief varies from an increase in the credit provided by the state mandated law to a lessening or modification of conditions of eligibility for such credit.	Reduction in tax bill ($5.18)
Massachusetts .	Localities (mandated)	1963 1971 rev.	Homeowners 70 and over (74,000)	$6,000 single $7,000 married (Maximum estate: $40,000 single $45,000 married)	Exemption of $4,000 assessed value or the sum of $350 whichever would result in an abatement of the greater amount of taxes due.	Reduction in tax bill ($5.18)
Michigan	State (circuit-breaker) [replaces 1965 state-financed program]	1973	All homeowners and renters	None	Excess taxes are taxes above 3.5% of income [various lower percentages for elderly with incomes below $6,000]. Credit = 60% of excess taxes [100% for all elderly]. Maximum relief is $500. [17% of rent = property tax equivalent].	State income tax credit or rebate ($27.55)
Minnesota . . .	State (circuit-breaker)	1967 1973 rev.	Homeowners and renters 65 and over (95,000)	$6,000	A percentage of tax is given back as a credit, percentage declines as income increases. Not more than $800 tax considered. (20% of rent = tax equivalent.) [In addition, all homeowners, regardless of age or income, receive a general credit financed by the state.]	State income tax credit or rebate ($2.38)
Mississippi . . .	State finances a partial homestead exemption of $5,000 for all homeowners with a reimbursement to local governments.					
Missouri	State (circuit-breaker)	1973	Homeowners and renters 65 and over	$7,500	Taxes exceeding various percentages of income are remitted; percentages range from 3% for incomes below $3,000 to 4% for incomes above $4,500. Not more than $400 tax considered for relief. (18% of rent = tax equivalent).	State income tax credit or rebate
Montana	Localities (mandated)	1969 1971 rev.	Retired homeowners (N.A.)	$4,000 single $5,200 married	50% reduction.	Reduction of tax bill ($1.39)
Nebraska	State	1972 1973 rev.	Homeowners 65 and over (60,000)	$2,800 single $3,550 married $4,300 married and spouse over 65	Exemption of 90% of first $7,500 of assessed value for 1973 ($15,000 for 1974 and thereafter.) Maximum $125 in 1973 ($250 in 1974). (In addition to the state financed general homestead exemption for all homeowners–amount of exemption depends on value of homestead.)	Reduction of tax bill (N.A.)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 40.–PROPERTY TAX RELIEF FOR ELDERLY AND LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS, 1974 (Continued)

State	Financed by	Date of adoption	Description of beneficiaries (estimated number of claimants)	Income ceiling	Tax relief formula (or general remarks)	Form of relief (estimated per-capita cost)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nevada	State (circuit-breaker)	1973	Homeowners and renters, 62 and over (13,000)	$5,000	Property tax in excess of 7% is refunded. (15% of rent = property tax equivalent). Maximum relief is $350.	State rebate ($1.42)
New Hampshire	Localities (optional)	1969	Homeowners 70 and over (9,300)	$4,000 single $5,000 married	Equalized valuation reduced by $5,000 times the local assessment ratio.	Reduction of tax bill ($1.99)
New Jersey ..	State 50% Localities 50% (mandated)	1953 1972 rev.	Homeowners 65 and over (163,000)	$5,000 (excluding social security)	Reduction of tax bill by $160, but not more than amount of tax.	Reduction of tax bill (one-half reimbursed by state) ($3.50)
New Mexico ..	State (circuit-breaker)	1972 1973 rev.	All persons (70,000)	$6,000	Person receives credit based on all state-local taxes which he is presumed to have paid. Credit varies depending on income and number of personal exemptions, ranges up to $133.	State income tax credit or rebate ($1.88)
New York....	Localities (optional)	1972	Renters in rent controlled housing, 62 and over (N.A.)	$3,000 (can be raised to $5,000 by locality)	Not to exceed amount by which maximum rent exceeds one-third of combined household income.	Reduction of maximum rent (N.A.)
	Localities (optional)	1966 1972 rev.	Homeowners 65 and over (82,000)	$3,000 (can be raised to $6,000 by locality)	Assessed valuation reduced by 50%.	Reduction of tax bill ($1.14)
North Carolina	Localities (mandated)	1971 1973 rev.	Homeowners 65 and over (retired) (19,000)	$5,000	Assessed valuation reduced by $5,000.	Reduction of tax bill ($.16)
North Dakota..	Localities (mandated)	1969 1973	Homeowners 65 and over ($5,000)	$3,500	Assessed valuation reduced by $1,000.	Reduction in tax bill ($.47)
	State (circuit-breaker)	1973	Renters 65 and over	$3,500	Property tax in excess of 5% of income is refunded. (20% of rent = tax equivalent). Maximum relief is $350.	State rebate
Ohio	State (circuit-breaker)	1971 1973 rev.	Homeowners 65 and over (N.A.)	$10,000	Benefits range from reduction of 70% or $5,000 assessed value (whichever is less) for incomes below $2,000 to 40% or $2,000 for incomes above $6,000.	Reduction of tax bill ($2.78)
Oklahoma ...	Homestead exemption of $1,000 of assessed value for all homeowners is mandated by state. No reimbursement to local government.					
Oregon	State (circuit-breaker)	1971 1973 rev.	All homeowners and renters (100,000)	$15,000	Refund of all property taxes, up to various maximums that depend on income ($490 for incomes below $500) (17% of rent = tax equivalent).	State rebate
Pennsylvania..	State (circuit-breaker)	1971 1973 rev.	Homeowners and renters 65 and over, and totally disabled	$7,500	100% of tax for income less than $3,000 (maximum rebate $200). 10% of tax for income greater than $7,000. (20% of rent = tax equivalent).	State rebate
Rhode Island	Localities (optional	1960 1973 rev.	Homeowners 65 and over (19,000)	$4,000 ($5,000 in one locality)	Various formulas, most reduce assessed valuation by $1,000. [Also a tax freeze.]	Reduction in tax bill ($1.02)
South Carolina	State	1971 1973 rev.	Homeowners 65 and over (78,000)	None	Not related to income. Assessed valuation reduced by $10,000.	Reduction in tax bill ($1.31)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 40.–PROPERTY TAX RELIEF FOR ELDERLY AND LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS, 1974 (Continued)

State	Financed by	Date of adoption	Description of beneficiaries (estimated number of claimants)	Income ceiling	Tax relief formula (or general remarks)	Form of relief (estimated per-capita cost)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
South Dakota.	Localities (mandated)	1972	Homeowners 65 and over (N.A.)	$4,000 married $2,400 single	Assessed valuation reduced by $1,000.	Reduction in tax bill ($5.15)
Tennessee ...	State	1972	Homeowners 65 and over (81,000)	$4,800	Equivalent to reduction of assessment by $5,000.	State rebate to taxpayer ($.74)
Texas	Localities (optional)	1972	Homeowners 65 and over (N.A.)	None	Assessment reduced by $3,000.	Reduction in tax bill ($4.29)
Utah	Localities (optional)	1967 1973 rev.	Indigent homeowners (presumed to be 65 and over) (N.A.)	$2,500 single $3,000 married	Taxes may be reduced by $100 or 50%, whichever is less.	Reduction in tax bill ($.16)
Vermont	State (circuit-breaker)	1969 1973 rev.	All homeowners and renters (60,000)	None	Refund of taxes exceeding following percent of income Income – Percentage 0–$3,999 – 4% 4,000–$7,999 – 4.5% 8,000–11,999 – 5.0% $12,000–15,999 – 5.5% $16,000– – 6.0% Maximum relief is $500. (20% of rent = tax equivalent)	State rebate (or income tax credit for elderly) ($23.38)
Virginia	Localities (optional)	1971 1973 rev.	Homeowners 65 and over	$7,500 ($20,000 asset test)	At discretion of locality.	Reduction in tax bill
Washington ..	Localities (mandated)	1971	Homeowners 62 and over or disabled (72,000)	$6,000	Income – Percentage of excess levies abated $ 0–$4,000 – 100% $4,000–$6,000 – 50% (minimum relief of $50 for income below $4,000)	Reduction in tax bill ($1.81)
West Virginia .	State (circuit-breaker)	1972	Homeowners and renters 65 and over (N.A.)	$5,000	Taxes exceeding a given percent of income are remitted. These percents range from .5% to 4.5%. Not more than $125 tax considered for relief. (12% of rent = tax equivalent.)	State rebate ($.84)
	Localities (mandated	1973	Homeowners, 65 and over	None	Exemption of $5,000 assessed value.	Reduction of tax bill
Wisconsin ...	State (circuit-breaker)	1964 1973 rev.	All homeowners and renters (79,000)	$7,000	Excess taxes are taxes above 14.3% of income exceeding $3,500. Credit = 80% of excess taxes. Not more than $500 tax considered for relief. (25% of rent = tax equivalent.) [In addition, all homeowners, regardless of age or income, receive a general credit financed by the State.]	State income tax credit or rebate
Wyoming ...	State	1973	Homeowners 65 and over (8,000)	$2,000 single $2,500 married	Exemption of $1,000 assessed value.	Reduction in tax bill ($1.16)

Source: ACIR Staff compilation based on Commerce Clearing House, *State Tax Reporter;* State of Washington, Department of Revenue, *Property Tax Relief in Washington,* October, 1972; and telephone and letter survey of the various States. As given in: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. *Federal-State-Local Finances: Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism.* 1973-74 edition. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, February 1974. p. 179-86.

N.A. = Data not available.

Circuit-breaker = A state-financed program of property tax relief in which the amount of tax relief phases out as household income rises. "Rev." indicates the year of the most recent liberalization of the property tax relief program.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 41.–AVERAGE EFFECTIVE PROPERTY TAX RATES FOR SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES WITH FHA INSURED MORTGAGES, 1958-1971[a]

State and region	1971	1966	1962	1958	State and region	1971	1966	1962	1958
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
UNITED STATES	1.98	1.70	1.53	1.34	SOUTHEAST				
					Virginia	1.32	1.13	1.03	.90
					West Virginia	.69	.71	.79	.56
NEW ENGLAND					Kentucky	1.27	1.03	.94	.93
Maine	2.43	2.17	1.81	1.58	Tennessee	1.53	1.37	1.18	.97
New Hampshire	3.14	2.38	2.03	1.81	North Carolina	1.58	1.31	1.17	.90
Vermont	2.53	2.27	2.10	1.63	South Carolina	.94	.60	.53	.48
Massachusetts	3.13	2.76	2.47	2.21	Georgia	1.44	1.30	.94	.84
Rhode Island	2.21	1.96	1.93	1.67	Florida	1.41	1.09	.66	.76
Connecticut	2.38	2.01	1.75	1.44	Alabama	.85	.66	.52	.56
					Mississippi	.96	.93	.76	.66
MIDEAST					Louisiana	.56	.43	.49	.52
New York	2.72	2.40	2.23	2.09	Arkansas	1.14	1.09	1.09	.84
New Jersey	3.01	2.57	2.22	1.77					
Pennsylvania	2.16	1.88	1.75	1.50	SOUTHWEST				
Delaware	1.26	1.14	.91	.71	Oklahoma	1.35	1.11	.86	.86
Maryland	2.24	2.05	1.74	1.47	Texas	1.91	1.62	1.44	1.36
District of Columbia ..	1.80	1.37	1.18	1.08	New Mexico	1.70	1.30	.98	.93
					Arizona	1.65	2.41	2.27	2.14
GREAT LAKES									
Michigan	2.02	1.81	1.76	1.45	ROCKY MOUNTAIN				
Ohio	1.47	1.44	1.24	1.07	Montana	2.19	1.70	1.58	1.32
Indiana	1.96	1.64	.96	.84	Idaho	1.72	1.23	1.13	1.14
Illinois	2.15	1.96	1.79	1.35	Wyoming	1.38	1.34	1.27	1.17
Wisconsin	3.01	2.31	2.24	1.82	Colorado	2.45	2.20	1.85	1.72
					Utah	1.49	1.52	1.31	1.05
PLAINS									
Minnesota	2.05	2.14	1.79	1.57	FAR WEST				
Iowa	2.63	2.12	1.66	1.34	Washington	1.62	1.14	1.12	.92
Missouri	1.79	1.64	1.36	1.12	Oregon	2.33	1.98	1.83	1.55
North Dakota	2.08	1.81	1.70	1.54	Nevada	1.48	1.47	1.31	1.06
South Dakota	2.71	2.64	2.31	2.01	California	2.48	2.03	1.71	1.50
Nebraska	3.15	2.67	1.84	1.90	Alaska	1.61	1.42	1.24	1.12
Kansas	2.17	1.96	1.92	1.65	Hawaii	.92	.81	.77	.62

SOURCE: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. *Financing Schools and Property Tax Relief–A State Responsibility*. Report A-40. Washington, D.C.: the Commission, January 1973. p. 22.

[a]Effective tax rate is the percentage that tax liability is of the market or true value of the house.

TABLE 42.–BOND ELECTIONS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1962-63 TO 1972-73

Fiscal year	Proposed		Approved			
	Number	Dollar value in millions	Number	Percent	Dollar value in millions	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1962-63	2,048	$2,659	1,482	72.4	$1,851	69.6
1963-64	2,071	2,672	1,501	72.5	1,900	71.1
1964-65	2,041	3,129	1,525	74.7	2,485	79.4
1965-66	1,745	3,560	1,265	72.5	2,652	74.5
1966-67	1,625	3,036	1,082	66.6	2,119	69.2
1967-68	1,750	3,740	1,183	67.6	2,338	62.5
1968-69	1,341	3,913	762	56.8	1,707	43.6
1969-70	1,216	3,285	647	53.2	1,627	49.5
1970-71	1,086	3,337	507	46.7	1,381	41.4
1971-72	1,153	3,102	542	47.0	1,365	44.0
1972-73	1,273	3,988	719	56.5	2,256	56.6

SOURCE:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Bond Sales for Public School Purposes, 1972-73*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1974. p. 2-3.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 43.–STATE AND LOCAL REVENUES FOR SCHOOLS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME, 1967-68 TO 1973-74

State	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
United States	4.6		4.7		4.8		5.0		5.2		5.2		5.1	
Alabama	3.9	43	3.7	50	4.0	48	3.8	50	3.7	50	3.5	50	3.8	49
Alaska	4.8	20	5.2	12	5.0	23	7.7	1	7.7	1	7.9	1	7.6	1
Arizona	6.5	1	5.9	4	5.8	6	5.8	10	5.8	10	5.3	18	5.6	9
Arkansas	4.3	34	4.2	38	4.1	45	3.9	48	4.0	47	3.9	49	4.0	46
California	4.7	23	5.1	14	4.3	36	4.5	37	5.5	16	5.6	13	5.8	7
Colorado	5.1	12	5.1	14	5.3	15	5.6	16	5.5	16	5.8	9	5.3	13
Connecticut	4.5	30	4.3	34	5.3	15	5.7	14	5.5	16	5.3	18	5.2	16
Delaware	4.9	17	5.3	9	5.7	8	6.0	7	5.9	7	5.9	5	6.1	5
Florida	4.5	30	4.8	26	4.6	34	4.5	37	4.3	42	4.1	43	4.5	37
Georgia	4.2	38	4.3	34	4.1	45	3.9	48	3.9	48	4.0	48	4.1	45
Hawaii	4.9	17	5.0	20	5.6	10	5.5	17	5.4	22	5.4	16	5.0	19
Idaho	5.2	10	5.1	14	4.7	29	5.2	25	5.1	28	4.8	29	4.6	30
Illinois	3.9	43	4.2	38	4.7	29	5.3	24	4.8	32	5.2	23	4.9	23
Indiana	5.1	12	5.0	20	4.3	36	5.7	14	5.5	16	5.1	28	4.6	30
Iowa	4.7	23	5.3	9	5.4	12	6.1	5	5.9	7	5.5	15	4.8	24
Kansas	4.9	17	5.1	14	5.3	15	5.1	27	4.8	32	4.7	32	4.3	42
Kentucky	3.9	43	4.1	40	4.3	36	4.3	46	4.1	45	4.1	43	3.8	50
Louisiana	5.5	7	5.1	14	5.0	23	5.5	17	5.5	16	5.2	23	4.8	24
Maine	4.6	27	4.6	29	5.4	12	5.4	20	5.5	16	5.3	18	5.1	18
Maryland	4.8	20	5.2	12	5.2	20	5.4	20	6.1	5	6.3	4	6.3	4
Massachusetts	3.9	43	4.0	43	4.1	45	4.6	34	4.1	45	4.7	32	4.6	30
Michigan	5.1	12	4.9	24	4.7	29	5.9	8	5.8	10	5.3	18	5.0	19
Minnesota	5.3	9	5.7	6	5.8	6	6.3	3	7.0	3	7.1	3	6.4	3
Mississippi	4.2	38	4.9	24	4.7	29	4.5	37	4.4	40	4.1	43	4.2	44
Missouri	3.9	43	4.0	43	4.3	36	4.3	43	4.8	32	4.6	38	4.5	37
Montana	5.9	5	5.8	5	6.0	3	5.9	8	5.7	14	5.2	23	5.0	19
Nebraska	3.3	49	4.0	43	4.2	42	4.0	47	3.8	49	4.1	43	4.0	46
Nevada	5.0	16	4.8	26	4.7	29	4.6	34	5.0	29	4.7	32	4.7	26
New Hampshire	3.9	43	4.0	43	4.3	36	4.6	34	4.8	32	4.7	32	4.6	30
New Jersey	4.3	34	4.4	33	4.9	25	5.1	27	5.3	25	5.4	16	5.2	16
New Mexico	6.1	3	6.4	1	5.9	4	5.8	10	5.7	14	5.7	11	5.5	11
New York	5.1	12	5.4	8	5.3	15	5.5	17	5.8	10	5.9	5	6.0	6
North Carolina	4.2	38	4.3	34	4.4	35	4.5	37	4.8	32	4.6	38	5.0	19
North Dakota	5.5	7	5.3	9	5.4	12	5.8	10	5.2	27	5.2	23	4.6	30
Ohio	4.2	38	4.0	43	4.3	36	4.4	41	4.6	39	4.5	41	4.3	42
Oklahoma	4.4	33	4.1	40	3.8	50	4.4	41	4.3	42	4.7	32	4.4	41
Oregon	5.7	6	6.1	2	5.9	4	4.8	32	5.8	10	5.6	13	5.4	12
Pennsylvania	5.3	34	4.6	29	4.9	25	5.1	27	5.3	25	5.3	18	5.3	13
Rhode Island	3.2	50	3.8	49	4.0	48	4.3	43	4.4	40	4.5	41	4.5	37
South Carolina	4.8	20	4.6	29	5.1	22	4.9	31	5.0	29	4.8	29	4.6	30
South Dakota	4.6	27	4.3	34	4.9	25	5.4	20	5.4	22	5.2	23	4.7	26
Tennessee	4.1	42	4.1	40	4.2	42	4.3	43	4.3	42	4.1	43	4.0	46
Texas	4.3	34	4.0	43	4.2	42	5.2	25	4.8	32	4.7	32	4.6	30
Utah	6.1	3	6.1	2	6.3	2	6.1	5	6.0	6	5.8	9	5.8	7
Vermont	6.2	2	5.7	6	6.5	1	7.4	2	7.7	1	7.5	2	7.0	2*
Virginia	4.5	30	4.6	29	4.8	28	5.0	30	4.9	31	4.8	29	4.7	26
Washington	4.7	23	4.7	28	5.3	15	5.4	20	5.4	22	5.7	11	5.3	13
West Virginia	4.6	27	5.1	14	5.2	20	4.7	33	4.8	32	4.6	38	4.5	37
Wisconsin	4.7	23	5.0	20	5.7	8	5.8	10	5.9	7	5.9	5	5.6	9
Wyoming	5.2	10	5.0	20	5.6	10	6.3	3	6.2	4	5.9	5	4.7	26

SOURCES:

Personal income data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. State and local revenue receipts are from NEA Research. Personal income is on a calendar-year basis, and school revenue is on the basis of the school year beginning in the calendar year.

NOTE: When the figures for two or more states are identical, the states are given the same rank and the appropriate number is then picked up with the next state in rank.

*Not comparable with other states owing to double counting of transfer payments.

Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia.

Effort To Support Public Elementary and Secondary Schools

Since 1967-68, the effort to support schools (as measured by state and local revenues as a percent of state personal income) has increased from an average of 4.6 percent to 5.1 percent in 1973-74. Table 43 is a general indication of the impact of revenue for schools on state personal income.

Review of Court Decisions

Court decisions on all levels continue to have an impact on state school finance programs, school desegregation plans, aid to private and parochial schools, and the provision of equal educational opportunities to all children. This section will give a brief overview of decisions in these areas since June 1973.

School finance reform has attained new priority on the educational agenda in state legislatures within the past few years. They are now being challenged to design school finance systems that equalize the tax assessment between the rich and poor, and to equalize opportunities for pupils to benefit from a well-financed educational program. There are several states under obligation from their state courts to devise a more equitable system, and cases are pending in many other states.

Inequities in state education finance systems have been legally challenged since 1968, particularly after the 1971 California Supreme Court decision in the *Serrano v. Priest* case.[4] The long awaited outcome of this case, which was remanded to the trial court for proof of evidence, was handed down on April 10, 1974. The Los Angeles County Superior Court held that "the State's financing system for public elementary and secondary schools, including the changes wrought by the SB 90 and AB 1267 legislation (property tax relief and $1.1 billion in new State aid over 3 years), constitutes a violation of the California Constitution's equal-protection-of-the-laws provisions. . .The financing system produces an invidious and constitutionally impermissible discrimination in educational quality and educational opportunity for the children attending school in low-wealth school districts and does not comply with the *Serrano* court's demand for state-wide educational quality and uniformity of treatment for *all* the school children of California."[5] The court specified six years as a maximum period for the gradual but "nondeliberate" movement toward elimination of discrimination-per-pupil expenditures between school districts. This 106-page memorandum opinion written by Judge Bernard S. Jefferson delineates the relationship of *Serrano* to the Supreme Court's *Rodriguez* 5-4 decision which held that the Texas system of financing its public schools did not violate the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the federal Constitution.[6] Although the *Rodriguez* decision failed to enunciate a positive Court mandate to require reform of school finance systems comparable to the 1954 *Brown* school desegregation case, it marked the beginning of a new era in our nation to provide quality education for the millions of disadvantaged children.

States other than California in which courts have held that the use of property tax revenue to finance education is unconstitutional include Arizona, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, and New Jersey. The New York courts upheld the school financing system which is based largely on local property taxes. The Montana Supreme Court upheld the state's new method of funding public schools which equalizes educational opportunity for a quality education for all citizens.

The Michigan Supreme Court nullified the December 1972 ruling in *Milliken v. Green* that the state's program of aid to local school districts was unconstitutional. The court found that the original request for an advisory opinion was improvidently granted. The legislature, however, has already corrected some inequalities in the state school finance system.

The Supreme Court of the United States refused a petition for a writ of certiorari filed by New Jersey state legislators (No. 73-430, *Dickey v. Robinson*) to review the New Jersey Supreme Court decision (*Robinson v. Cahill*). The governor has proposed a special legislative session in June 1974 to meet the Court mandate to define and fund a "thorough and efficient" school system by December 31, 1974. The Supreme Court further directed that the new aid formula under the system take effect July 1, 1975.

The Arizona system of financing public schools was ruled valid by the State Supreme Court on November 2, 1973, inasmuch as the system encompasses the Arizona Constitution mandates. The court ruled that the state's school financing system which reflects disparity of wealth among school districts is not invidious discrimination against students receiving an education in poorer school districts, as well as taxpayers in poor school districts that share unequal tax burdens and is not

in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Arizona and federal Constitutions.[7]

On September 25, 1973, the Illinois Supreme Court ruled that the State is not required to finance 50 percent of public-school costs. The court concluded that the purpose of the wording of the proceedings at the constitutional convention was "to state a commitment, a purpose, a goal," of the state to assume primary responsibility for financing the system of public education.[8]

By a 4-2 decision on March 27, 1974, the New York State Court of Appeals upheld a decision of the Appellate Division striking down a 1969 law that allowed Buffalo to exclude retirement and social security costs from its constitutional taxing limit. Under that limit, cities and independent city school districts can raise property taxes to an amount up to 2 percent of the five-year average of their total property valuation.

On May 15, 1974, the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that federal education funds cannot be given to public school systems that have racially discriminatory teacher assignment policies. This decision reversed a U.S. District Court ruling in a suit protesting a plan of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide $20 million through the Emergency School Aid Act this year to school systems in Baltimore, Detroit, Los Angeles, Rochester, New York, and Richmond, California, on the promise that they would end such policies in the future. Funds were frozen pending outcome of the litigation.

The U.S. Court of Appeals rendered its first decision regarding the operation and implementation of federally funded (Title I, Elementary and Secondary School Act of 1965) school programs. In the case of *Berrera v. Wheeler*, dated July 5, 1973, Missouri was ordered to devise a system for use of Title I, ESEA, funds for special services for nonpublic school children and was reminded that federal funds are not state funds.[9] This case was argued before the Supreme Court of the United States on January 16, 1974; (42 LW 3418) decision is pending. Legislation is now pending in the U.S. Congress regarding changes in the formula for distribution of Title I, ESEA funds.

School desegregation—Two decades since the *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education* landmark decision, the public schools are still faced with various issues in trying to develop a unitary system. Lack of consensus on the question of busing continues to be the major issue. There are numerous cases docketed for Supreme Court hearing, but the high court has made only two decisions on the question of school desegregation since June 1973.

The *Keyes v. School District No. 1, Denver, Colorado* case was addressed to the question of "the indicia of a school district creating or operating a dual system without state direction."[10] On June 21, 1973, by a 7-1 vote, the Supreme Court of the United States remanded this case to a federal district court for further proceedings consistent with its opinion: "If the District Court determines that the Denver school system is a dual school system, respondent School Board has the affirmative duty to desegregate the entire system 'root and branch.'" On April 8, 1974, U.S. District Court Judge William E. Doyle ordered the City of Denver to redraw its school district lines to eliminate pockets of blacks and Mexican-American pupils by next fall. The plan stipulates that elementary schools have no less than 40 and no more than 70 percent white enrollment and secondary schools between 50 and 60 percent. Also, bilingual-bicultural programs are to be instituted in schools with a large enrollment of Mexican-American students. This is the first major school desegregation case from an area outside the South to reach the high court.

The U.S. Supreme Court agreed on November 19, 1973, to hear the Detroit school desegregation cases.[11] The issue before the court is "if de jure segregated public school system exists in Detroit, does the U.S. Constitution require or permit a federal district court to issue a desegregation order embracing up to 85 other geographically and politically separate identifiable and unrelated school districts?" The decision is expected to be handed down in June 1974. On October 9, 1973, the high court rejected the petition of the Richmond, Virginia, Board of Education to re-examine its 4-4 tie vote of May 21 in conjunction with the Detroit case then on docket.

The Supreme Court declined to rule on the constitutionality of a state law school's minority preference admissions program.[12] In a 5-4 decision handed down on April 23, 1974, the court refused to reach the merits of the litigation on the premise that the student-petitioner's imminent completion of his law school studies at the end of the term rendered his equal protection challenge to the admissions program moot. The high court, therefore, vacated the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington (82 Wash. 2d 11, 507 P2d 1169, 41 LW 2536) which found no constitutional infirmity in the school's admission policy.

On December 19, 1973, the U.S. District Court for Middle Tennessee[13] declared both illegal and unconstitutional the federal administrative policy prohibiting disbursement of federal emer-

gency assistance funds for busing school shildren to facilitate desegregation. The court ruled the ban illegal because it was "in excess of powers granted. . .by the applicable statutes and an abuse of discretion. . .; and unconstitutional because it violates the procedural due process guarantee of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution."

On April 22, 1974, the Supreme Court declined without comment to review a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision rendered on December 4, 1973, to approve the desegregation plan chosen by a trial judge who studied alternative proposals submitted by school officials in Memphis, Tennessee.[14] The adopted plan was challenged by a group of civil rights attorneys on the grounds that it left one-third of the city's black students in 25 completely segregated elementary and secondary schools. This action climaxes a 14-year court battle to desegregate the nation's 12th largest school system.

Federal courts are now being confronted with issues concerning the implementation of their desegregation orders. On November 9, 1973, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in Oxford, Mississippi, ruled that "successfully implemented, court-ordered desegregation plan that involves busing, but that does not increase general transportation burden or transportation burden on either race need not include provision for free bus transportation for students."[15] Also, on November 16, 1973, the U.S. District Court for Eastern Tennessee ruled that "decline in percentage of white students enrolled in city's school system does not warrant revision of court-ordered desegregation plan in order to maintain, by increasing number of all black schools, white majority in previously all white schools."[16]

Three cases in Kentucky on the issue of authority to cross school district lines to convert fully to a unitary school system have been recently filed on the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States: No. 73-1430, *Bd. of Ed. of Jefferson City, Kentucky v. Newburg Area Council, Inc.;* No. 73-1431, *Louisville Bd. of Ed. v. Haycraft;* No. 73-1445, *Bd. of Ed. of Anchorage, Kentucky v. Haycraft.*

Aid to Private Schools—The Supreme Court of the United States closed its 1972-73 Term on June 25, 1973, by striking down four different forms of state aid to sectarian schools:[17]

- In *Levitt v. Committee for Public Education and Religious Liberty*, New York's grants for "state-mandated services" in nonpublic schools constituted violation of First Amendment's Establishment Clause.
- In *Committee for Public Education and Religious Liberty v. Nyquist,* tuition reimbursements and income tax benefits to parents, and direct grants for maintenance and repair of sectarian schools in New York were held in violation of the First Amendment's Establishment Clause.
- In *Sloan v. Lemon,* Pennsylvania's tuition reimbursement parochiaid plan was ruled in violation of the First Amendment's Establishment Clause.
- In *Norwood v. Harrison,* Mississippi's statutory program of providing textbooks to private schools that maintain racially discriminatory admission policies violated the 14th Amendment's Equal Protection Clause.

Also on June 25, 1973, the Supreme Court, in a 6-3 vote, upheld South Carolina's limited sponsorship of bond financing of a Baptist-controlled college's construction of nonsectarian facilities.[18]

The federal courts also ruled against parochiaid laws in California, Kentucky, and Louisiana: On January 15, 1974, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky held that the "reverse shared time" plan—sending public-school teachers to teach in parochial school—violated the First Amendment (*Americans United v. Beechwood School District*). On February 1, 1974, a three-judge federal court in San Francisco, California, ruled that California's 1972 tax credit parochiaid law violated the Establishment Clause of the federal Constitution (*United Americans v. Franchise Tax Board*). Louisiana's 1972 tax credit (*Seegers v. Traigle*) and tuition reimbursement (*Seegers v. Michot*) parochiaid laws were struck down by a three-judge federal court in Baton Rouge on December 27, 1973, and January 7, 1974, respectively. The court followed the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Nyquist.*

On March 11, 1974, a three-judge federal panel ruled unanimously that state aid to parochial and private schools in the form of textbooks is constitutional. The panel also upheld by a 2-1 vote the constitutionality of state aid to nonpublic schools in the form of auxiliary services and other instructional materials. The panel acted in a class action suit that sought to have the two 1972 Pennsylvania laws declared unconstitutional.

The Missouri Supreme Court, Division 1, ruled on July 16, 1973, that a parent who sends his children to a sectarian nonpublic school does not have a constitutional right to be exempt from payment of taxes to support public schools.[19]

The U.S. District Court for Western Missouri upheld the Missouri statutes that deny free transportation of parochial-school children in the *Luetkemeyer v. Kaufman* case of September 24, 1973[20] The case was docketed for appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States on April 26, 1974. (No. 72-1612)

A significant school law decision concerning whether the use of public recreational facilities may be granted to private schools which discriminate on a racial basis is expected during the 1973-74 Term of the Supreme Court.[21]

Apparently oblivious to the NY Supreme Court 1973 rulings, the following states are either proposing legislation or providing some form of aid to parochial schools: Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Special Education—The issue presented to the courts in many equal educational opportunity cases is whether the public school districts provide educational services to every child irrespective of his or her alleged handicap. The Council for Exceptional Children reports that of the 42 suits undertaken in 27 states, the vast majority of the decisions have endorsed the right of the handicapped to equal educational opportunity. One of the most recent decisions in Maryland during April 1974 held that every child, including the mentally retarded, should be provided with a free public education.

Also, the problem is arising from the child who is permitted to enter the public schools but is denied the type of educational program essential to any meaningful educational advancement. The term "functionally excluded" is a new phrase in educational law which is beginning to be applied to such children. Legal services attorneys in San Francisco brought an action on behalf of 1,800 non-English-speaking Chinese students, arguing that the school district had an obligation to provide them with instruction in English so that they could enjoy the benefits of the educational system.[22] On January 21, 1974, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the school system's failure to deal with English-language deficiencies of these Chinese-speaking students constituted violation of Section 601 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act which bans discrimination based on "ground of race, color, or national origin" in "any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance," even though no purposeful discrimination is present. The district court ruled against the students, and the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the opinion. NEA and the California Teachers Association had urged the court to compel provision of compensatory education for the students in a "friend of the court" brief.

The Education Commission of the States reports that a suit will be filed in the U.S. District Court by the Chicano Education Project to compel the Colorado Department of Education and the commissioner of education to provide bilingual and bicultural education to 26,000 Spanish-surnamed pupils. Four state legislators and nine Mexican-American organizations will be joined as plaintiffs in the first suit of its kind in the United States.[23]

The Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund in San Francisco has six cases on appeal before the Fifth Circuit where the bilingual question is part of desegregation suits. This organization also named California, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming as potential sites to file law suits within the next year.

The pending suit of the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund against the New York City Board of Education, *Aspira v. Board of Education*, asks for a specific bilingual program that will combine instruction in English, charging violation of the Constitution and of Title VI.

FOOTNOTES

[1] U.S. General Accounting Office. *Revenue Sharing: Its Use by and Impact on State Governments*. Washington, D.C.: the Office, August 1973.

[2] Fiscal year data are for the state fiscal years ended June 30, 1973, except for three states with other closing dates (Alabama, September 30; New York, March 31; Texas, August 31).

[3] A circuit-breaker is a state-financed property tax relief program in which the state rebates that part of the tax deemed excessive in relation to household income.

[4] *Serrano v. Priest* (1971) 5 Cal. 3d 584 96 Cal. Rptr. 601.

[5] *Serrano, Jr., et al. v. Priest, et al.*, No. 938, 254 (Sup. Ct. CA, Los Angeles) April 10, 1974.

[6] *San Antonio Independent School District et al. v. Rodriquez et al.*, U.S. Sup. Ct., No. 71-1332, March 21, 1973.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

[7]*Shofstall v. Hollins*, 515 P.2d 590 (Ariz. Sup. Ct., 1973).

[8]*Blase v. State*, 302 N.E. 2d 46 (Ill. Sup. Ct. 1973).

[9]*Berrera v. Wheeler*, CA 8 475 F2d 1338, 41 LW 2504. Argued 1/16/74, 42 LW 3418.

[10]*Keyes, et al., v. School District 1, Denver, Colorado, et al.*, No. 71-507.

[11]*Milliken v. Bradley; Allen Park Public Schools v. Bradley; Grosse Point Public School System v. Bradley*. Cert., CA 6 (42 LW 2022). Argued 2/27/74, 42 LW 3500.

[12]*Marco DeFunis, et al., v. Charles Odegaard, President, University of Washington*, No. 73-235, April 23, 1974.

[13]*Kelley v. Metropolitan County Board of Education*, USDC MTenn., 12/19/73.

[14]*Northcross v. Board of Education of Memphis City Schools*, No. 73-1338.

[15]*Quarles v. Oxford Municipal Separate School District*, CA 5, 11/9/73.

[16]*Mapp v. Chattanooga Board of Education*, USDC ETenn. 11/16/73

[17]Nos. 72-269-271, 41 LW 5091; Nos. 72-694, 753, 791, and 929, 41 LW 5153; Nos. 72-459 and 72-620, 41 LW 5181; No. 72-77, 41 LW 5094.

[18]*Hunt v. McNair*, No. 71-1523, 41 LW 5174.

[19]*McDonough v. Aylward*, 500 S.W. 2d 721.

[20]USDC WMo., 364 FSupp 376, 42 LW 2189.

[21]*Gilmore v. Montgomery, Alabama*, CA 5 473 F2d 823; argued 1/15-16/74, 42 LW 3418.

[22]*Lau, et al., v. Nichols et al.*, No. 72-6520, January 21, 1974.

[23]Education Commission of the States, *Legislative Review*, Vol. 4, No. 5, February 18, 1974, p. 1.